The Columbian.

C. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 29
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 21

The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.)

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association.
Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

C. B. BROWCKAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
Nov. 23-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
mar28-1y ald

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

B. F. SHARPLESS'
FOUNDRY
Near L & B Depot, Bloomsburg Pa.
Manufacturer of First class ranges in different styles, cook stoves, parlor stoves and stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches &c. Large stock of tinware and stove repairs, such as grates, fire brick, lids, centres.

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS.
Oct 26 tf
CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 25-1y

The Science of Life, Only $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
KNOW THYSELF.
A Great Medical Work on Manhood.
Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.
The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.
There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.
HEAL THYSELF.
June 27-4w d

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 9-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,159,710
Phœnix, of London	6,266,375
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,078
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,588

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
Oct. 28, '81-1

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted [illegible]
mar 28-1y ald

$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY

Premiums No. 4 to 25	
$500	Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:
$450	1st PREMIUM, $5,000
$400	2d " $2,000
$350	3d " $1,000
$300	22 other Premiums as here shown.
$275	The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull.
$250	
$225	
$200	
$175	
$150	
$125	
$100	
$90	
$80	
$70	
$60	
$50	
$40	
$30	
$20	
$10	See our next announcement.

March 21-tf

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.
Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.
Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c. after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.
Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.
Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.
Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.
Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.
Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.
Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.
Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.
Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.
Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

A plate of SOLID GOLD 14 2-10 karats fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases—backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engine-turning. The composition metal gives it needed *strength, stiffness and solidity*, while the *written guarantee* of the manufacturers *warranting* each case to wear *twenty years* proves that it contains *all* the gold that can possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from *actual results*, as many of these cases have been worn perfectly smooth by years of use without wearing through the gold.

DUBUQUE, IA., Dec. 14, 1880.
I have used one of your James Boss' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more.
O. McCRANEY, *Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Iowa.*

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children
What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.
Jun 4-eow-1y

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
Dec 21-1

SELECT POETRY.

YOUNG HEEDLESS.

Young Heedless is a boy
  Who lives in every town,
His name? "Tis sometimes Jimmy Smith,
  And sometimes Tommy Brown."

Young Heedless goes to school—
  When he can find his hat.
At home he loves to play at ball—
  When he can find his bat.

Of mittens, one is gone;
  Of rubbers, two more;
And on the very coldest day
  He never shuts the door.

The hammer's always lost;
  The saw left on the ground;
And when he wants his button-hook
  It never can be found.

To buy a piece of beef,
  You send him to the shop;
He looses all the change he had,
  And brings you mutton chop.

For all these careless things,
  And more than I could name,
Young Heedless always feels quite sure
  He never is to blame.

His father would despair,
  But that this thing is true;
That forty years or so ago,
  He was Young Heedless too.

—*Mrs. Juliet H. Broad, in Chicago Advance.*

SELECT STORY.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

It was a rare, impressive scene, and Ernest Lysle, who was at all times an ardent admirer of nature, passed involuntary in a rapid walk through the blossom-strewn orchard, and leaning idly against the gnarled trunk of a grand old apple tree, silently contemplated the peaceful country scene. The glorious sun was just sinking to rest amid all the gorgeous spleador of crimson, amber and gold. Another moment and it had sunk from sight behind the distant hilltops, leaving only a broad band of gold along the horizon, which slowly faded as the witching summer twilight approached.

He was a perfect specimen of manhood, this only son of the aristocratic old banker whose imposing country residence was but a quarter of a mile distant, and few could have helped admiring his manly beauty—certainly not sweet little Kitty Elton, who was his promised bride, and of whom he was tenderly thinking as he stood there in her father's orchard, with his eyes fixed dreamily upon the long, low farm house where he believed his darling was at this instant awaiting his coming.

A shower of apple blossoms coming down on his bare head abruptly aroused him from his reverie. He glanced up quickly to discover his little sweetheart perched like a bird upon one of the swaying limbs and almost concealed by the fragrant blossoms.

"Rock-a-bye, baby, upon the treetop," floated down to him in sweet, silvery tones, while a second shower of blossoms descended beside him, to be followed a moment later by something more substantial in the shape of Kitty herself, who swept him a mocking little curtsey as she landed lightly beside him.

"Kitty!" It was the only word that Ernest spoke, but the tone in which he said it contained a world of reproach.

"Well, sir?"

"My darling, why will you not try to be more womanly, more dignified! You know this is the only subject of dispute between us, the only drawback to our happiness. Really, Kitty, you are, to speak plainly, a veritable tomboy!"

Kitty's blue eyes flashed, and she drew her slender form to its full height.

"Thank you sir," she said, in a tone of finest irony. "Mr. Lysle is pleased to be exceedingly complimentary."

"Don't be angry with me, little one," her lover pleaded in softened tones, attempting to pass his arm around her tiny waist.

But Kitty's pride had been sorely wounded, and she drew quickly away. For a moment an embarrassing silence fell between them, which Kitty was the first to break.

"We will go up to the house, if you please, Mr. Lysle. It is growing quite chilly, and even a tomboy may be possessed of a capacity for feeling the cold."

Ernest scarcely recognized the cold, sarcastic tones as belonging to his gentle little love. They had been betrothed but six weeks, and Kitty was passionately fond of her handsome, haughty lover; but, as he had remarked, her saucy indifference to the rules of etiquette had been a constant source of dispute between them.

Kitty was possessed of a sweet, forgiving disposition, but, she argued, Ernest had gone too far in presuming to express his disapproval of her slight fault so plainly, and she resolved at that moment to punish him when an opportunity presented itself, and to make her victory more complete, she would use his own weapons in doing so.

The short distance to the farm house was passed over in silence. Arrived at the great, old-fashioned porch, Ernest was warmly welcomed by Mr. Elton, and cordially invited into the tidy sitting room, where Mrs. Elton was busily knitting by the dim light from the huge log fire, for, as Kitty had remarked, though early summer, the evenings were chilly still.

The evening passed quickly, as all evenings are wont to do at Elton Farm, and as Ernest rose to take his leave Kitty accompanied him to the outer door.

Kitty had by no means abandoned her determination to teach Ernest a lesson, and had already concocted a plan for doing so.

Although Ernest would never have admitted the fact even to himself, yet certain it was that the same defiant disregard of the established rules of society to which he, all his life, had been accustomed, had captured first his fancy, then his heart by its refreshing originality.

A month later Ernest was obliged to leave Westenville to transact some important business for his father, who had been seriously ill and was not yet sufficiently recovered to admit of traveling—business which would necessitate an absence of several months.

Somehow, Kitty did not appear as depressed as Ernest had expected when he communicated to her the fact of his approaching journey. He had anticipated some sudden outburst of grief, or at least some expression of regret on the part of his impulsive little sweetheart, at the prospect of so long a separation, but instead she enthusiastically replied, after a moment of silent surprise:

"How fortunate, mamma has decided to send me to the seashore with Aunt Lydia Crenleigh—you have met her, I believe—and amid the change of scene we shall neither of us find an opportunity to miss the other. Auntie and I shall remain at Crescent Beach until the 1st of September, and mamma has decided that I may accept her invitation to return with her to New York for the winter. I think you mentioned that your family return to the city in October, and as you will arrive a month later, you can call upon me at Mr. ——'s, Fifth avenue."

"So you are to pass the winter in that city!" This was said rather soberly, for Ernest was well aware that Kitty's fresh, blonde beauty, so different from that of our faded city belles who had been "out" four or five seasons would at once create a furor in the select society in which Miss Crenleigh moved. "However," brightening suddenly at the thought of how all the gentlemen in his set would envy him the possession of his new beauty. "I don't think I object to that arrangement, since it will afford me an opportunity of seeing you much more frequently than I could have done had you remained at Elton Farm."

A merry twinkle came into his listener's mischevious blue eyes, as, with a pretty assumption, she replied:

"Yes, your highness, the fates willing, the simple country lass is to make her entree in the creme de la creme of New York society in precisely four months from date. And, Ernest, I am going to try awfully hard to acquire that dignity and ease of manner which you so much admire, if this diminutive figure"—with a glance at her very slender and girlish proportion—"will admit of my being dignified."

"Thank you, darling," Ernest replied in pleased surprise. "The knowledge of that fact will almost reconcile me to the long separation from you, and, Kitty, a slight reserve of manner and some deference to the requirements of society are all that are necessary to make my little sweetheart simply perfect."

* * * * * * *

The days and weeks rolled by until four months had passed and the business which took Ernest to England was about done.

Only two months more and then for home and Kitty. He pictured to himself her rapturous surprise when they should meet—for he had decided not to write to her the precise date upon which he should arrive, it would be so pleasant to see her rush eagerly forward to greet him as she used to do when he appeared unexpectedly at Elton Farm, and exclaim, with her pretty features all alight with glad surprise: "Oh, Ernest I am so glad you are come!" and then would follow a sly little confession of how awfully lonely she had been without him. He had been wont to receive these impulsive little advances rather coldly then, but absence had taught him to prize his little sweetheart as she deserved, and the thought of the warm welcome which awaited him upon his return to her was very sweet indeed. His business was completed a week earlier than he anticipated, and one morning late in October he took passage for New York. The voyage seemed interminable, but it was ended at last, and Ernest could have shouted for joy as he sprang upon the pier and glanced about him. As his arrival was unexpected no one was there to meet him, so calling a cab, he was driven at once to his father's city residence. After he had been warmly welcomed by his father, tenderly kissed and caressed by his mother and sister, and the thousand and one questions asked and answered, he was informed that the family were "billed for a ball at Mrs. Cranleigh's a few hours later."

"And you must surely come, Ernest," his sister broke in imperatively. "Kitty is quite the rage. Her latest conquest is the Count De Norganville, and it is rumored that she has already refused a German Baron."

Ernest was very tired, but the thought of meeting Kitty was sufficient incentive to urge him to much greater exertion than dressing for a ball, and at a rather late hour he entered the Crenleigh drawing room with his stately sister upon his arm, and made their way slowly toward his hostess. She stood in the centre of the long apartment, and directly beside her, gracefully helping receive, was a wondrously beautiful girl.

"Florence," he gasped, pressing his sister's hand convulsively. "Surely, that is never Kitty?"

"And why not, pray?"

Kitty raised her eyes at that moment, and an expression of delighted surprise flashed into them as they rested upon the slowly advancing pair. Only for an instant, however, then they were quietly withdrawn and their beautiful owner turned composedly to greet the Count De Norganville, who paused at that instant beside her. Six months had greatly changed Kitty. Her once slender form was more beautifully rounded and full of exquisite, graceful curves, and the rich trailing robe of shimmering white satin which she wore fitted her charming form to perfection and gave her the appearance of being quite tall and queenly. Great billows of creamy old lace fell gracefully over the folds of glistening satin, caught here and there with tiny clusters of white violets; ropes of pearls encircled her velvet throat and dimpled arms; her shining golden hair was arranged in a simple coil low upon her neck, and utterly devoid of ornaments, save a bunch of the same simple flowers with which her exquisite robe was adorned. No wonder that Ernest drew his breath hard with pressed admiration when he had at last succeeded in elbowing his way to her side. Her manner was simply perfect, and her voice modulated to the precise society tone, as she turned leisurely toward him and languidly extended the tips of her little gloved fingers.

"Ah, Mr. Lysle, this is an unexpected pleasure. When did you arrive?"

"Scarcely four hours ago. I must speak with you as soon as this tiresome business of receiving is over; you will give me the first dance?"

"Impossible. I have just promised it."

"The second, then?"

"I really can't; Count De Norganville's name is down for the second, fifth and seventh, and the intervening ones are all taken up. I am afraid my tables are pretty well filled, Mr. Lysle, but I will spare you a waltz somewhere near the last."

That was all; with a smiling nod of dismissal she turned to greet a new arrival who had been impatiently awaiting an opportunity to address her. Ernest could scarcely credit the evidence of his senses. For a moment he stard at his betrothed in ill bred amazement, then, recollecting himself, he turned silently away. Kitty was unmistakably the belle of the ball, and the evening was very far advanced before he again found an opportunity to address her. Discovering her alone for a moment at last, he made his way rapidly to her side. She was looking flushed and tired, but she greeted him with a slight smile and made room for him beside her.

"Not here, Kitty," he said, bending lovingly over her. "Do not forget that I have not as yet had as much as one word with you a alone. Are you too tired for a promenade?"

"I am quite tired, Mr. Lysle," Kitty answered, entirely ignoring his first question. "Please be seated and tell me how you enjoyed your trip to England?"

"Enjoyed it?" Lysle echoed indignantly. "How can you ask, Kitty, when you know that every moment that I was detained from your side seemed to be an eternity? Darling, how can you treat me so cooly?"

"Cooly, Mr. Lysle?" with a slight elevation of the perfect eyebrows, and a light of quiet surprise in her bonny blue eyes which were gazing straight into his own.

"'Mr. Lysle,' Kitty, what has come over you? You appear to have quite forgotten that my name is Ernest."

"Would it be quite proper to address you in that manner—quite consistent with the rules of etiquette?"

Etiquette be hanged!"

"Sir!"

"I beg your pardon, Kitty, I quite forgot myself."

"So it appears."

"Kitty, you are cruel; is that the sort of reception I had a right to expect?"

The look of pain and reproach in her lover's tender brown eyes came dangerously near sweeping away the last remnant of Kitty's reserve, but by a supreme effort she managed to meet his glances calmly. Fortuately for her, a burst of waltz music trembled through the rooms at that instant, and Ernest's next question prevented a reply to the former one.

"Kitty," he whispered, softly, "are you sufficiently rested to give me this waltz? It is the last one on the order."

Kitty arose without a word, and a moment later was being whirled away, clasped close to her lover's breast. Down the long room they floated, and every eye in the vast assembly was turned admiringly upon them. Ernest was conscious of a half-insane wish that the waltz might last forever, for Kitty's eyes were gazing up into his own with the old familiar love light in their clear depths, and the old winning smile played about her coral lips. But with the waltz all this ended, and during the remainder of the evening she was the perfect, languid society belle once more. Her conduct toward Ernest remained unchanged during the whole of the gay season which followed, notwithstanding his earnest efforts to draw her into some of the old, half-saucy, impulsive ways. He could not openly complain, for her demeanor to him was polite and gracious always, but no manœuvring on his part could disturb her graceful ease and languid repose of manner. Then, too, there was about her a certain undefinable dignity which eventually checked every approach toward love-like demonstrations. If he had longed for a womanliness and dignity on the part of his affianced, he had it now with a vengeance. He was sincerely glad when her visit was ended and he was permitted to accompany her back to Elton Farm. Almost unconsciously he had cherished a vague hope that, once removed from New York society, Kitty would fall into her former impulsive ways, but two or three visits to the farm convinced him that he had been fostering a vain hope. * * *

It was a balmy, moonlight evening in the month of May. Ernest had run down to Elton Farm for the day, and as he stood in the old-fashioned porch, preparatory to taking his departure, a sudden resolution came over him to learn whether his half-formed suspicion that Kitty's love for him had changed was correct.

"Kitty," he began very humbly, for the proud and only son of the wealthy old banker, "have you forgotten that the day appointed for our wedding is but two months distant?"

"Forgotten it? Dear me, Mr. Lysle, what an absurd question! When did you ever know a lady of 17 to forget the date of that all-important event?"

"Kitty!" Lysle exclaimed, passionately, clasping both her hands, almost roughly, in his own, and gazing sternly down into her eyes, "you shall not treat the subject so lightly. Tell me once for all, have you ceased to love me?"

"Assuredly not, whatever put such a rediculous idea into your head?"

"Your conduct toward me during the past six months. Really your manner is so dignified and cold that I find it very difficult to recognize in its possessor my sweet little darling of scarcely a year ago."

"And yet, if I mistake not, you have repeatedly informed me that dignity was a quality quite essential to the future, Mr. Lysle. Really, sir, you appear very hard to please."

"Forgive me, Kitty. I think you are fully avenged for my idiotic behavior. You have at least taught me to thoroughly despise myself for presuming to dictate to you in the manner which I did, and for failing to appreciate your sweet, unstudied charms."

"Oh!"

It was all she said, but the sudden elevation of her eyebrows and the glance which accompanied it spoke volumes.

A light dawned upon Ernests bewildered senses at last.

"Kitty! Kitty!" he exclaimed rapturously, as he clasped her passionately to his breast, "Is it possible that you have been punishing me all these long months?"

"Quite possibly, sir," with an extremely saucy little nod.

"My own! you shall never have occasion to do so again."

Kitty could not resist the impulse to give him just one more little stab. Slipping her around his neck and leaning her soft little cheek against his own, in the old, caressing way, she whispered mischievously:

"And you'll allow me to be your little tomboy and pelt you with apple blossoms?"

"Gladly," he answered fervently, "to the end of your natural existence."

Dropped in the Wrong Yard.

A New York cat in pursuit of cream got so far into the cream jug that when her appetite was satisfied her head refused to come out of the jug. Thereupon pussy began to howl and bang the cream pitcher around in a way that threatened destruction to the china and nearly scared the cook into hysterics. The groom investigated the cat's queer freaks and in trying to pull the jug off the cat's head or the cat's head out the jug got badly scratched, lost his temper and dropped the jugged cat into the nearest neighbor's yard.

Now this was simply a protective measure and one which the kindest hearted man in the world might have been induced to employ under similar circumstances. It certainly didn't indicate any intentional cruelty to animals. On the contrary, if there was any cruelty practiced in the case it was by the cat in scratching its would-be benefactor. That even a saint, who was trying to release a cat from a cream-pitcher and got scratched for his pains, would drop the cat admits of no dispute. In his hurry he would hardly be likely even to look for a soft place for the ungrateful animal to alight in. If a gentleman and a member of the first families could not be expected to hold on to a cat that didn't want to be held and that wouldn't be held by anything but a cream-pitcher, certainly a citizen of partly African descent might be excused for being a little hasty in dropping the angry beast.

Not so thought the man into whose yard the cat happened to alight. His name is Henry Bergh and he is the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. By the aid of a can-opener the cat was released from the pitcher, and Mr. Bergh proceeded to secure the arrest of the parti-colored party who had dropped the combination of cat and pitcher into his yard. In vain the mulatto pleaded that he bore the cat no malice and that he did not place the pitcher on the cat's head. Bergh was bound that the cat should have justice or he would know the reason why, and the unfortunate cat-dropper was held in $300 bail for trial for his alleged cruelty to pussy. He will not drop any more cream-pitchers with cats attached to them into Bergh's yard if he knows it.—*Phila Times.*

Matching Pennies for a Bride.

A somewhat romantic story, in which a well known lady who resides in the Eleventh ward, Pittsburg and whose first name is Hermie, is the heroine, and a young man named John is the hero, came to the ears of a *Leader* reporter. The lady referred to is now married, but at the time the story opens, on last New Year's eve, she was a blooming maiden whose affections up till 11 o'clock of the night in question were unpledged to any person. The story goes, and its authenticity is guaranteed by subsequent occurrences, that the young lady had made a remark shortly before the Christmas holidays that any young man of her acquaintance who at 11.45 on the night of December 31st would make a proposal of marriage to her she would accept. When she made the remark in the hearing of one or two of her acquaintances, she was under the impression she never would have to make good her promise, as she had not the faintest idea that any person would be visiting her house at that time of night. The remark made by Miss Hermie came to the ears of two or three young men from different sources. They did not acquaint each other with their intentions, but they must have all been of the same mind, as 9.30 o'clock on the evening in question found three of the maiden's admirers in the parlor of her home. During a casual conversation they had amongst themselves they discovered that they were all there for the same purpose—namely, that of remaining till 11.45 o'clock, and then proposing to their young hostess. She knew of this and was in a dilemma as to how to act, but a plan occurred to her, and she determined to state it to the young men, so she arose in their midst, and with a sweet smile, but blushing all the while, said, "Gentlemen, I am well aware of the object of your visit here, and as I can't accept all your offers of marriage, the best way you can do is to match pennies, and the one winning is to remain here till the time comes for making the proposal, which I said I would accept." This plan was carried out, and John was the lucky one and at a quarter of an hour before the big bell rang out the old and in the new year he proposed, was accepted, and just a little over two weeks ago John and Hermie were married, the two losers of the penny-match game acting as best men.—*Pittsburg State Leader.*

Woman is so built that she but seldom can throw straight. Providence, it is truly said, orders everything for the best, and after a husband has seen one tin cup sail harmlessly by his head he can run before she can snatch up another.

A near-sighted man in a street-car, seeing a woman holding a pug-dog on her lap, asked her if she had left her other children at home. And she got mad and called him a brute.

The bandits of the West are known as road agents. In the East they are bank presidents.

TO KEEP AWAY THE BORERS.—These may be completely warded off from peach, apple or any other trees which they trouble, by keeping a space three feet away from the tree all around, planted with perennial plants, such as flowering kinds, tansy, etc.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	5.00	7.00	11.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	14.00	17.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the 'Business Directory' column, one dollar a year for each line.

ODD ITEMS.

No matter if the piano is grand or upright, it sometimes furnishes some downright bad music.

The sting of a bee always carries stern conviction with it. It makes a man a bee-leaver almost instantly.

When a woman thinks the world revolves around her husband she naturally speaks of him as a "hub-by."

Many a man flatters himself upon having a sound mind, simply because nothing but sound ever comes from it.

It is said that Faint Heart never won a fair lady, and we have it from some married men that in that matter Faint Heart is to be congratulated.

According to the laws of Wyoming there shall be no discrimination made in that Territory with regard to sex in the pay of any kind of work.

"That was a clothes shave" said the burglar as he tumbled over the fence, leaving a part of his pantaloons with the bull-dog.

The Prince of Wales is said to be losing nearly all his hair. This makes him both an heir apparent and a hairless parent.

Never make a rash promise, especially if you are young. Breach of promise suits are not only annoying, but they are sometimes very costly.

It is not much of a compliment, after all, to say that a man is sound. For instance, John A. Logan is nothing but sound.

Ben Butler affects the frankness of a child. When he wants anything—a nomination, for instance—he asks for it, no matter who may be embarrassed by the asking.

A California Colonel has lost his voice through excessive smoking. Californians now say that in the future they will waive all objections to their wives learning to smoke.

Grant and Ward did the thing up in handsome style. Sixteen millions was a pretty surplus of liabilities for so young a set of gentlemen. When they reach the General's age they may swamp the country.

It is said that the girls now have a regular code of flirtation signals. When the point of the parasol drags off another woman's back hair it is a signal that there is danger ahead.

A Cincinnati barber affirms that poor people rarely get bald, but the wealthier classes get bald soonest, the "professional and business men, lawyers, preachers, bankers, editors and reporters," said the barber.

All the Cincinnati papers are warning their readers never to address a man with the too familiar salutation: "Is it hot enough for you?" Since the late riot there it takes but little provocation to set the town in an uproar.

A young man, meaning to be very gallant, presented a lady with a rose, saying: "Madam, allow me to present you to one of your sisters." Judge of his chagrin when a bug crawled out and sat down in the centre of the rose.

Treating.

The greatest crime in this country—for it is nothing more or less than a crime—is the habit of treating. It does more than all other things combined to foster vice and bring ruin upon thousands of young men. It is a fact which all will admit that the treating is always to something which we would be better off without. You never hear of any one offering to treat a friend to a suit of clothes, or something of that kind. When there is treating to be done, it is to something that is injurious—not beneficial. The habit not only leads many a young man into vicious ways, but leads often to direct crime. A young man, on a small salary, wishes to appear equally as clever, equally as liberal, equally as open-handed and free-hearted as his companions who are earning more money. He finds he can only do this by forgery or theft, and the tempter whispers in his ear that he will not be caught—that he will have good luck in some way and can replace the money. Again, the system of treating leads many men to drink and smoke who would not otherwise do so—they are invited and do not like to refuse, or they wish a drink or a cigar, and finding some person to take one with them, they indulge, whereas if it were not for the system of treating, they would not. Worst of all, however, is the fact that when a party gets together, and one treats, then all must follow the example, and by this means, men who had no intention of such a thing, are soon drunk. If some of our reformers could do something to abolish the purely American system of treating, they would be doing more good than by wearing themselves out in preaching the impracticable thing of prohibition.

Fish-Eating Plants.

Professor Baird, of the National Museum at Washington, has received from England a specimen of an aquatic fish eating plant, known as the great bladderwort, which has been discovered to be particularly destructive to young fish. The plant is large, has no roots, but floats free in the water, and its leaves bear small bladders which entrap the fish fry. Twelve or fifteen species of the plant are found within the limits of the United States, and it abounds in the fish commission's carp ponds in Washington, where it has been introduced at considerable labor and expense, having been heretofore regarded as excellent fish food. Professor Baird will warn carp culturists to destroy the plant wherever found.

The best time to cut Canada thistles is when they are in flower, the root being then in its weakest condition. This cutting, while it of course will not kill them, renders less difficult to destroy by later cuttings.

Turnips and rutabagas are generally sown broadcast, but by using a pound of seed to the acre in drills eighteen inches apart, cultivating the rows a few times, and thinning to five and six inches in the drill, much larger crops may be raised.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN,
H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Senseuderfer.	16.	P. H. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G. Stiles.	24.	A. B. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John H. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forquer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS.

Mr. Lowenberg voted for Randall on the first ballot, and for Cleveland on the second.

The Germans of Buffalo are making a very aggressive campaign for Cleveland. Jacob F. Shehullkopf, who is the wealthiest German manufacturer, always a republican and protectionist, has announced himself for Cleveland because he believes him to be able and honest.

The Democratic Convention was one of the strongest political gatherings of modern times, and its work was done deliberately and well. Everywhere the nominations were received with enthusiasm, and the ticket will receive the support of a united democracy, and also of the independent republicans. An effort has been made to make it appear that John Kelly and Ben Butler will not work for Cleveland, but what their action may be is not yet announced, though it is believed that they will stand by the nominations. Even if they bolt, the defection will be counteracted by the independent republicans and the chances of democratic success will not be diminished.

He Ought to be President and Will.

From the New York Times, Rep.

The *Times* will heartily support Governor Cleveland. In opposing Mr. Blaine it finds itself already upon impregnable ground and in excellent company. It has closely watched the career of the candidate nominated at Chicago yesterday, and it has entire confidence in his probity, in his intelligence and in his administrative ability. He ought to be the next President of the United States, and we believe he will be.

Biographies of the Democratic Candidates.

Lieutenant Governor Chancey F. Black is busily engaged upon a new book which will appear in a few weeks. The title will be The Life and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and "Thomas A. Hendricks." Besides the biographies of the candidates it covers clearly and comprehensibly every question involved in this contest; a full and complete history of the democratic party from its beginning down to the present time; a full and complete review of the tariff question; sketches of the lives of the presidents from Washington to Arthur, and a full account of the democratic national convention with platform, etc. The book will contain over five hundred pages, and the author's well known ability guarantee the reliability of the subject matter for use as a political hand book.

The Real Independents.

PREPARING TO INAUGURATE A CANVASS FOR HONESTY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A meeting of the independent republican general committee was held this afternoon, Carl Schurz presided. The following call was adopted unanimously:

"The undersigned committee invite all republicans and independent voters who disapprove of the nominations made by the republican national convention at Chicago as unworthy of support; who think that the interest of good government and public morals demand the defeat of the republican candidates for president and vice president and who are, therefore, resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, to meet for conference either in person or by delegation for the purpose of determining upon a common course of action in the pending canvass. The conference will be held at 11 a. m. on July 22 in the city of New York. Gentlemen desiring to take part are requested to report their names to S. W. Grierson, secretary independent republican committee, at No. 35 Nassau street."

Signed—George William Curtis, chairman; S. W. Grierson, secretary New York independent republican committee; Charles R. Cadman, president; Darwin E. Ware chairman executive committee of one hundred, Boston, Mass., Simeon E. Baldwin, president, Talcott H. Russell secretary committee of twenty-five, New Haven, Conn; J. M. Larned, chairman; Ralph Stine, secretary independent republican committee, Buffalo, N. Y.

The details and arrangements for the conference will be in charge of the executive committee of New York.

Why Mr. Blaine is Opposed.

From the Boston Transcript, Rep.

What does an exclusively personal contest import? The opening of the floodgates of scandal, the raking of cesspools for electioneering matter and a canvass which in its material should be confined to the *Police Gazette*. Mr. Blaine's republican opponents are not shut up to any such necessity. They oppose him from their want of confidence in him, considering his whole career as a federal representative and senator; on account of his demagogic looseness of views on the question of coin; because he abused his senatorial privileges to attack Massachusetts; in the position of secretary of state, so committed the general government that the utmost skill of his successor was required to preserve the good name of the repubblic and settle the difficulties Mr. Blaine's rash measures produced; because of the unworthy elements gravitating to his support, and from the fear that his election would prove a setback to civil service reform. These are sufficient grounds on which to oppose Mr. Blaine and dispense with the need of engaging in microscopic dissections of the two principal candidates.

Democratic Unity and Sincerity.

From the Irish-American.

Of the result of the struggle—the success of the democratic ticket—we do not entertain the slightest doubt. Aside altogether from the exalted character of the candidates it has presented to the country, the attitude and temper of the convention at Chicago afford the best assurance that in this fight the democrats throughout the Union will be united and in earnest and with the assistance which, in the work of reform, they must receive from all good citizens, of whatever previous political leanings, they cannot fail not only to hold all that, in 1876, they conquered under the "old ticket," but also to carry such states as Ohio and Michigan—which the republicans themselves now concede to be doubtful—with a strong probability of gaining such states as Wisconsin and those of the Pacific coast. The prospect is a cheering one and its very brightness is not only an incitement to labor, but an inculcation of the necessity for the most earnest work on the part of every democrat.

Tammany Coming In.

THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SOLID FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The first meeting of any organization in connection with Tammany Hall for the purpose of ratifying the Chicago nominations was held Monday night in New York city by the fourteenth assembly district (Register O'Reilly's). There was a large attendance of members. Deputy Coroner Messemer occupied the chair. Mr. O'Reilly explained the object of the meeting, and said that it had been called mainly to show that there was no truth in the prevailing opinion that had been industriously circulated by some newspapers that were inimical to the organization, that Tammany Hall would not support the ticket nominated at Chicago. A motion was made to adopt resolutions supporting the nomination of the Chicago Democratic candidates and pledging the association to a determined and enthusiastic canvass in behalf of the candidates. The resolutions concluded as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we denounce as traitors and unfit for association with honest Democrats any person who pretends to be such and who fails to give to his party and the Democratic nominees a generous support."

The Facts about Cleveland's Vetoes.

The grounds upon which it is sought to create prejudice against Governor Cleveland are his vetoes of the five-cent fare bill, the mechanics' lien bill and the bill regulating the hours of labor of drivers and conductors of horse cars.

The bill fixing the fare on the elevated railways at five cents abrogated a right vested in the corporation by a previous legislature. In that act the regulation of fares was distinctly surrendered by the State until the net earnings should reach a given sum. In spite of this agreement in the contract the Legislature of 1883 passed a bill making a uniform rate of fare of five cents. The Governor vetoed it on the ground that the Legislature could not abrogate a vested right. There was not the slightest doubt that the courts of the State would have taken the same view.

That the proposed reductions were only of the slightest interest to workingmen is shown by the fact that the rate had long been five cents from 5.30 to 8.30 a. m., and from 4.30 to 7.30 p. m. The reduction of fares at other hours in the day was a manifest advantage to bankers, brokers, business men and amusement seekers, but not of the smallest interest to laboring men and mechanics, who already had the privileges the vetoed bill conferred. Opposition to the veto was short-lived and a feeling of satisfaction followed that one man had been found who had the pluck and the intelligence to oppose such futile legislation even at the risk of incurring popular disapproval.

The Governor also interposed his veto to the mechanics' lien bill. The original intention of this bill was to give mechanics power to secure their wages by the means of liens. But it was so amended that its purpose was either obscured or lost. It gave parties four months after performance of work or furnishing material to file a lien, a period ridiculously prolonged. It also allowed the same costs as in foreclosures, which in the case of small bills would have been so onerous as to eat them up entirely. But worst of all it repealed existing mechanics' lien laws, which were far more favorable to the working people than the new law. It was found to be a scheme to make increased lawyers' bills and to diminish the protection afforded the mechanic. The Governor very properly accepted the lesser evil and vetoed the defective bill.

The bill making twelve hours a day's work for conductors and drivers on street cars did not in any way prohibit the making of a contract requiring any number of hours' work and, if it had, the Governor very aptly objected that it was an interference with the rights of the employes as well as employers. It was plain that if the car drivers and conductors worked fewer hours they would receive less pay, and the bill neither did nor could prevent that. The Governor concluded his objections by saying: "I cannot think this bill is in the interest of the workingmen."

One charge remains against Governor Cleveland's vetoes. The last Legislature made a small appropriation for a charitable institution known as the Westchester Catholic Protectory. The Governor struck it out and the charge has been made that he was hostile to the Catholic church as such. Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, president of the Protectory, says on this question:

"We never doubted the sincerity of the motive which induced Governor Cleveland to withhold his signature to the appropriation to the Protectory. We thought then and think now that he was not actuated by any feeling of bigotry or hostility to Catholics or the Catholic institutions. On the Contrary, Governor Cleveland is liberal in the extreme, and we are aware of the firm belief that he was led to withholding his approval of the appropriation solely by a sense of public duty as he viewed it."

Upon these facts are based all the charges made against Grover Cleveland by which it is sought to raise objection to him among the laboring and religious elements.—*Times*.

About thirty delegates representing various branches of the Miner's Amalgamated Association met in Pottsville Tuesday. The proceedings were secret, but the delegates stated that the object of the meeting was the organization of the miners of that region in co-operation with the bituminous miners. Delegates are to be sent to a convention to be held at Pittsburg July 23.

Commended to Workingmen.

A CANDIDATE TO BE JUDGED BY THE MEN WHO SUPPORT HIM.

New York Evening Post.

The general willingness of prominent citizens to speak well of the Democratic ticket is very suggestive in view of the utter inability of the *Tribune* to find any body except Gould, Field, and Sage to come out warmly in commendation of Blaine and Logan. We do not observe that any of these three has anything to say about Cleveland, but are willing to give the Blaine people the benefit once more of what they said about Blaine by reproducing it. Mr. Gould said:

"I shall be perfectly satisfied with the nomination. Blaine is a live man, and will be a live president. There is nothing dead about him. He is abreast of the times and never allows himself to fall behind a single step. Arthur has done very well in the office, and worse candidates might be selected; but Blaine is the man for the office."

Of the same candidate Mr. Cyrus W. Field says:

"Mr. Blaine is a strong and able man. He is one of the ablest men in the country. The attacks on him will not hurt him. They will recoil on the people who make the attacks. Lies always hurt the people who tell them."

Of the same candidate Mr. Russel Sage says:

"Mr. Blaine is the leading statesman of the age in this country, or indeed, any other country. All this talk about his aggressiveness is nonsense. As president of the United States he will be careful and conservative; his very responsibility will make him cautious. I am warmly in favor of him and of his election I have not the slightest doubt."

We commend these opinions to the workingmen who are talking about bolting Cleveland because he is a monopolist candidate and about voting for Blaine as the "workingman's friend."

The Coming Revolution.

The following article was telegraphed from Chicago to the Philadelphia *Times* on the day of Cleveland's nomination by Col. McClure. It goes to the root of the whole matter, and is worthy of careful perusal:

"All great revolutions are born in violent throes, and the desperate battle just closed in the Democratic National Convention will stand as a memorable illustration of this truth. It was the most heroically contested struggle I have ever known, in thirty years as a witness of Presidential nominations, and every element of ambition and jealousy, of meanest hatreds of struggling spoilsmen and of both petty and majestic individual rivalry was an intensifying factor in the conflict. Only a supreme cause high over men could have withstood the repeated shocks of the fierce assailing hosts. No National Convention ever stood like the rock-ribbed shore against the angry surges of the spoilsmen's storm as did the Convention of to-day. It was held in anarchy for an hour in the midst of a ballot by the cunningly devised strategy that suddenly burst a Hendrick's hurricane on the body, which appealed to the inspiring sentiment of historic justice. Neither Grover Cleveland nor any greater man could have withstood such a cyclone. But the cause that he was made to represent with such distinctness alike by friend and foe so strongly appealed to the intelligent and considerate judgment of the body that its members stood like a wall of adamant as the tempest raged in the wildest fury around them.

It was the most thoroughly deliberate Convention that has met since the organization of the present parties, with the single exception of the Lincoln Convention that started the Republican revolution in this city nearly a quarter of a century ago. It was not wedded to Grover Cleveland; it was not for him as a man; he had fewer personal acquaintances in the Convention than had any successful candidate since Lincoln. He had no factious support outside of his battle with spoilsmen in his own State; he had no sectional sentiment or interest to rally under his flag. But from East and West, from North and South the most conservative and resolute supporters of honest government united to nominate him as the fittest and best leader of the revolution that public profligacy and debauchery so imperiously invite.

The battle in the Republican Convention was unsuccessfully made to rescue the party from its spoils system and to elevate it to purer aims and efforts. The great popular leader, with the proclaimed methods and expectations of the spoilsmen, commanded the appeal to the approval of the republicans, but at a fearful cost in the loss of able and self-sacrificing men who revere the yet fresh traditions of Republican fidelity to public integrity and lustrous patriotism. They followed the soiled Republican flag long after its leaders had betrayed and forgotten the great revolution that called it into the strife and gave it victory, but they made their final appeal for reform here a month ago and were defeated. In despair of Republican reform, they asserted the highest and noblest right of the citizen. They revolted and pointed as with one voice to Grover Cleveland as the one Democrat above all whose record commanded their hearty support. Then and not till then was Cleveland a prominent, a possible candidate for President, and the battle for his nomination has been made upon issues so clear and distinct that none can misunderstand them. He was nominated to-day not only because he was earnestly and honestly championed by the best men and the best aims of the Democracy, but also because he was vindictively opposed by all who believe in the mockery of professed reform before elections, to prostitute power to plunder after elections have been won.

Let none misunderstand the issue of the great conflict that is upon us. It involves a sweeping political revolution—not merely the transfer of power from one political party to another, but the revolutionary overthrow of the worst methods and purposes of both parties and the triumph of the best inspirations of every political faith. It is not simply whether there shall be a Republican or a Democratic President, nor is it a struggle to make James G. Blaine or Grover Cleveland the Chief Magistrate of the republic. A revolution has dawned upon both parties and it has been born of supreme necessity. Its seeds have been lavishly strewn by the Republican abuses and Democratic follies of the past half generation, and they have been watered and nourished and grown to apparent harvest time by the distinctly opposite men and measures declared by the two Chicago Conventions of 1884.

Cleveland will lose many Democratic votes for the single offense of typifying practical honest administration. The blatant demagogues who hang on the edges of every hopeful party by turns will decry him and the leprous jobbers of all parties will make common and exhaustive battle against him. But more than one hundred thousand men of sincere Republican faith in the debatable States will openly espouse his cause and press the result to successful revolution. New York will be desperately contested, but the more desperately it shall be fought the more signal will be the Cleveland victory. Connecticut and New Hampshire promise to be Cleveland States and Massachusetts will tremble in the balance between the Plumed Knight and the man who is known only as a resolutely honest public servant.

The conflict will be one of the most violent and exhaustive of our political history. The Republicans have their ablest leader. His undiscovered resources are vast and will be employed in desperation. His party has boundless means of political warfare and they will be summoned to the uttermost. There will be money for the venal, honors for the ambitious, plunder for thieves, promises for the weak and flattery for fools; but the very desperation of the strife will multiply and crystallize the forces of reform, and only some monumental Democratic folly can hinder the election of Grover Cleveland.

The platform when sifted of the regulation clap-trap that is inseparable from all modern party deliverances, is sound, sensible and patriotic. It is honest for the protection of industry, for the maintenance of our manufactures, for the strict enforcement of public economy and for the reform of our debauched and debauching profligacy by the reduction of taxes to the economical necessities of the government. On these vital issues the great productive industries of the land have commanded frank and manly tribute from the supreme tribunal of Democracy, and free trade has been eliminated from our party conflicts by the heroic revolt and victory under the lead of Samuel J. Randall. There is no idiotic theory in the Cleveland platform to breed revolt in 1884 as it was bred in 1880, and the plain issue of honest, economical public administration comes with revolutionary tread to restore free government to the purity that is its lifeblood and to crown with dignity and power the noblest government of men.

ITEMS.

Horse thieves are operating extensively in Oxford township, Chester county.

Salome Whitman, a married woman aged twenty-one has been arrested at Lancaster for being a horse thief.

It appears from the records at Washington that Blaine's office holding relatives have cost the people $20,000 a year since 1860.

A Georgia man compels his daughter to eat onions for supper every night, and at ten o'clock the household is sleeping peacefully.

Bishop Whipple is said to have ridden horseback over 30,000 miles during his forty years' service among the red men of the Northwest.

John Miller has been imprisoned at Easton charged with passing counterfeit five cent pieces. He has several confederates who have thus far succeeded in escaping capture.

A man was tried in Dublin for polygamy. He was the possessor of five wives. The verdict returned was "insane with regard to his matrimonial engagements," and he was consigned to an asylum.

The building for the Lancaster Crematory will be 32x48 feet, one story in height. It will be divided into three rooms—a receiving room, chapel, and furnace room. The contract has been awarded at $1900.

A San Francisco man had a model wife whom he loved so much that he transferred all his fortune to her. She immediately became a shrew and a termagant, and finally drove the poor man out of the house.

Fletcher and Sharpe's banking house of Indianapolis, suspended business on Tuesday. The cause of suspension is attributed to shrinkage in real estate. Their assets are about $2,200,000 with liabilities of $1,800,000.

The large car and machine shops of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Renovo have received orders to commence working on full time. The prospects are that they will have plenty of work for some time.

Yellow fever is quite bad at Guaymas, near the city of Mexico, and several cases have appeared at Mazatlan, the inhabitants of which are fleeing The authorities of Hermosollo have put a quarantine on the Sonora Railroad line. The fever this year appears to be confined to the Pacific coast.

The only child of a family named Lorgan, residents of Philadelphia, until recently, has been strangely afflicted, caused by arsenic eating. Steps were taken to overcome the habit of arsenic eating when she became very sick. Upon her recovery yellow spots appeared on her face, which enlarged and grew darker until she became as black as an Ethiopian. She is in perfect health, but is mortified at her misfortune, having always prided herself on her beauty.

Curious Interjections.

An odd thing about interjections is that very few people know what they imply when they use them. One of the most familiar of all is the cry, "Dear me!" which, as a comedy that had a very long run some years ago, went to prove—though proof was not necessary—is susceptible of many interpretations when differently spoken. Few people are, perhaps, aware that "Dear me" is believed to be a corruption of the common French "Mon Dieu," through the Italian "Dio Mio." These words, when quickly pronounced, sound much like the often heard "Dear me," and are supposed to have originated the phrase; while the companion cry, "Oh, dear me!" is said to be the English form of "Ay de mi!" How it happens that words and phrases from all countries have been pressed into service by English speakers is a matter which it would be very difficult to explain; but the fact remains. One frequent exclamation is borrowed from the "unspeakable Turk," as Mr. Gladstone used to call the subjects of the Sultan a few years ago. This is "bosh!" for "bosh" is the pure Turkish for "empty." There are so many ways of telling a man he is mistaken, or is talking nonsense, that it is strange that the Turkish method should have been adopted. "Jingo" is another Oriental term, a corruption of "Jenco," which means the devil. "By jingo" is employed by many people who never suppose that they approach to what is comprehensively called swearing, or to the use of bad language. Many innocent sounding expressions have a strong meaning, while, on the other hand, many strong sounding expressions are perfectly innocent. If a little boy said, for instance, that he "didn't care a dam," he would probably get into trouble, yet there is no harm in the phrase, except, of course, that "don't care" came to a bad end. A "dam" is a small Indian coin of trifling value; not to "care a dam" is not to care twopence. Among the lower classes, "drat 'em"—or drat him or her, as the case may be—is very often employed to give vent to discontent or reproof, and this has a serious significance. "Drat 'em" is a contraction of "May the gods uproot them," and the now extinct "Od' rot 'em"—extinct unless by chance it lingers among some old-fashioned people in out-of-the-way districts—is another form of the same imprecation. "Fools, 'od rot 'em," were "the last words of Higginbottom" in a famous poem, but it is probable that since Higginbottom not very many people have used the phrase. "Hurrah!" is another interjection that had a powerful significance. It was an appeal to the god Thor, and was derived from the words "Tur aic," or "Thor aid." Uttering this battle cry, believers in the god dashed upon their foes. Little does the young lady who cries "Hurrah!" to celebrate some such little triumph as the return or failure to return a ball at lawn tennis know that she is invoking the aid of the mighty divinity and proclaiming herself to be a heathen.

Teachers Appointed.

The school board met on Saturday evening when the following appointments were made:

Principal, H. W. Buckingham, Assistant, Miss C. B. Welliver.

THIRD STREET.

Room, No 2, Miss Mary Unangst, Assistant, Miss Georgie Pursel; Room No 3, Miss Sade Vannatta, Assistant, Miss Tillie Sterner; Room No 4, Miss Florence Wirt, Assistant, Miss Ella M. Allen; Janitor, Richard Edwards.

FIFTH STREET.

Room No 1, Miss Emma Jones; Room No 2, Charles W. Jones, Assistant, Miss Lou Robbins; Room No 3, Miss Lou W. Potter, Assistant, Miss Dora Marr; Room No 4, Miss Nettie Stiles, Assistants, Miss Jennie Wells, Miss Annie M. Pressler; Janitor, Evan C. Jones.

The salaries of Janitors and teachers were fixed the same as last year, and the length of term, eight months, to begin on the first Monday in September.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass on the exceptions to the account of John K. Robins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

July 18-ta W. L. EYERLY, Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY C. CONNOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute funds in the hands of the executor in the estate of said deceased, will meet at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday Aug 23 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all parties must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

July 18-t a L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Will be at Isaac Heacock's in Greenwood township on Thursday the 31st day of July 1884, at 10 o'clock a new bridge to be erected over Muddy Run near Wm. B. Mather's in Greenwood to be a wooden brace covered bridge 50 feet long between abutments, 16 feet wide from out to out, abutments to be built by contractor so as to admit of skew back three feet from top of wall plate and 9 feet high above low water mark to top of wall plate; wing walls on south side 15 feet long, on the north side to be 7 feet long and two feet above grade of road.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHARLES REICHART
B. F. EDGAR
JOSHUA FETTERMAN } Com'rs.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk,
Commissioner's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., July 15, 1884.

CLEVELAND Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life; written at his own home, with his cooperation and assistance, by the renowned Goodrich. Largest, cheapest, handsomest, best. Elegantly illustrated. Costs more per copy to manufacture than the other lives that are sold for twice its price. Outsells all others ten to one. One of our agents made a profit of over $50 the first day. A harvest of gold will be realized by every worker. All new beginners succeed grandly. Terms free, and the most liberal ever offered. Save valuable time by sending 25 cts. for postage, etc., on free outfit, which includes large prospectus book. Act quickly; a day at the start is worth a week at the finish.

July 18-8w H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING,

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE,

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

9000!! Agents wanted DOUBLE QUICK! to sell the First AUTHENTIC Biographies of

BLAINE & LOGAN

By H. J. Ramsdell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal choice, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 5,000 outfits ordered within a week. Agents coining money. The people demand this work because the most reliable, complete, interesting and richly illustrated. It contains 650 pages; fine steel portraits; will be first out, sell fastest, and pay biggest profits. Beware of unreliable, catchpenny books. Write at once to

Hubbard Bros., 723 Chestnut St., Phila.

P. S.—Outfits are ready. Send 50c. for one and save time.

July 11-4w r

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 12th 1884.

The price for announcing names in this column is $3.00 for any office, and must be paid positively in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
P. A. EVANS,
OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
W. H. SNYDER,
OF ORANGE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS
WM. KRICKBAUM
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
M. F. EYERLY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
C. H. CAMPBELL,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
G. W. STERNER,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
U. H. ENT,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
CHARLES REICHART,
OF MAIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
B. F. EDGAR,
OF FISHINGCREEK.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WASHINGTON PARR,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN POHE
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
R. A. SHUMAN,
OF CATAWISSA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WM. G. GIRTON,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
W. S. FISHER,
OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicit votes, but, if elected, I pledge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM BRYSON,
OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
A. L. FRITZ,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
OF CATAWISSA.

I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but will cheerfully visit all publicly, to discuss the issues before the people, if desired,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DR. L. J. ADAMS,
OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
G. M. LOCKARD,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, Aug. 2, '84,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David C. Black against William H. James and to be sold as the property of William H. James.

B. B. & B. Atty's. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number 16 in plan of said village of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence eastward by Main street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaac McKamie, thence southward by the same one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO,

Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of Main street in line of lot of Jacob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet, thence by lot of George Ruckle north twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to place of beginning, containing 10,395 square feet, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. Baker.

K. & W. Att'ys. Al. Fi. Fa
JOHN MOUREY,
June 6, tf. Sheriff.

$300 a month for agents JUST NOW BLAINE and LOGAN. Complete. Official. Illustrated Life of the Republican's choice by Judge Buel, assisted by the Editor of the *Kennebec Journal* and Blaine's Private Secretary. Cloth, $2.00. CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS, by Col. Frank Triplett. Our books are beyond all competition in Authorship, Illustrations, Paper and Binding. Prospectus free to actual Canvassers. Special terms to those ordering from a distance. Also ready the hit of the year,

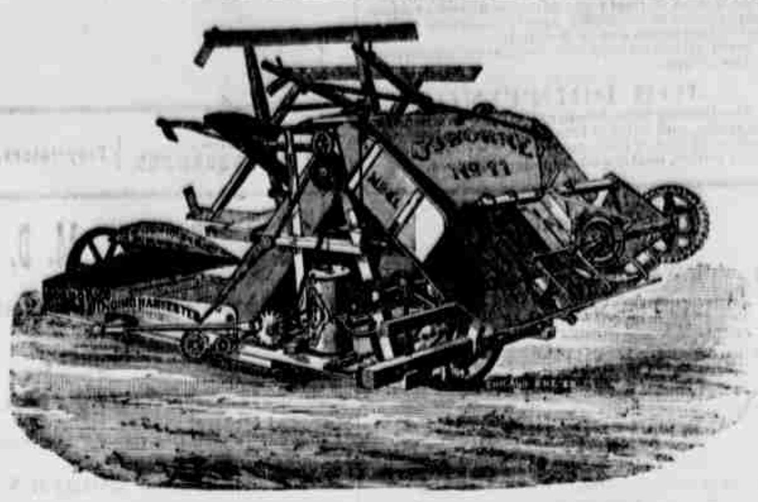
MY WIFES FOOL OF A HUSBAND!

with 115 engravings, by Williams. "No more dull times!" Write for circulars now. W. H. Thompson, Pub., 404 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

July 11-4w d

Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.

HARVESTING MACHINES.



HARMAN & HASSERT

have just received the finest lot of

LIGHT REAPERS, MOWERS AND SELF BINDERS

ever brought to Columbia county. For light draft, durability and simplicity the Osborne Machines are second to none. Every machine is fully warranted. They also keep a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS

for all the old and new machines, so that if you break down in the middle of Harvest they are prepared to fix you up without delay.

Farmers do not be deceived but be sure to examine the

{O|S|B|O|R|N|E}

before making your purchases.

HARMAN & HASSERT, Agents.

June 27 tf

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A NEW

TELEPHONE,

The U. S. Telephone is the latest invention in Telephones, and stands without a rival, and is the only WORTHY RIVAL of the Bell Telephone, and is the only telephone of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is the only non-electric telephone that is used with a Telephone Repeator, or that will work on CROOKED, ANGLING or ZIGZAG lines, or on a line having ACUTE OR RIGHT ANGLES.

Sold outright for $10,00 no exhorbitant rents.

They are the only Telephones having an Automatic Line Wire Tightner and they are the only Telephones that are protected by an outdoor Lightning Arrester. All sounds are delivered in clear and natural tones. They are the neatest, most durable and require less attention and repairs than any other Telephone made. Send for our illustrated circular. Agents wanted,

THE U. S. TELEPHONE CO.,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WEST STREET, P. O. BOX, 28,
MADISON IND.

May 2-3mos

B. F. DREISBACH

Office and Salesroom

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, BERWICK, PA.,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES.

The celebrated CHICKERING and IVERS & POND Pianos. The celebrated ESTEY & GEM ORGANS SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, &c.

:0:

New High Arm Davis, New American No. 7, White, Domestic, Household, New Home, New Howe, Royal St. John, Genuine Singer (Singer Patent) Sewing Machines. Genuine Parts of Hardware for all kinds of Sewing Machines, Needles, Oil, Attachments, Belts and everything in the line of Sewing Machines at bottom prices.

Organs and Sewing Machines Sold on Monthly Payments. Liberal Discount made for Cash.

Agent for the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

BUTTERICK, DOMESTIC & UNIVERSAL PERFECT FITTING PATTERNS.

☞All Orders received, promptly attended to.☜

apr 25-3m

C. C. GALIGNAN,

|P|L|U|M|B|E|R|,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

SHEET METAL WORK

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO

SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE.

For Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pimples Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising in or transmitted by the blood, USE

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER.

This celebrated Vegetable Compound has no equal, and is an infallible remedy when used as directed. Send for circular.

For sale by all Druggists. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Propr's Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

For Sale.

Several town properties, good location, brick or frame.

About 25 acres of land in Hemlock township, partly cleared, balance well timbered.

A farm of about 80 acres in Scott twp.

For terms and particulars apply to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 29-tf.

Final Notice to Subscribers out of the County.

Two weeks ago or more we sent bills to every subscriber who resides outside of Columbia county, and have received responses from very few. We are tired of paying postage on newspapers that are not paid for, and we are tired of paying postage on duns to which no attention is paid, and we therefore give notice now, that *positively* all papers going out of the county that are not paid for by the 20th of July, will be stopped on that date, and thereafter all papers outside of the county will be stopped on the date to which they are paid. Subscribers who do not wish the paper stopped then, will forward a year's subscription, $1.75, before the expiration of the previous year. Subscribers in the county will bear in mind that this matter has no reference whatever to them. 2w

Personal.

Dr. Schuyler and wife have gone to Minnesota.

J. E. Snyder of Mifflin was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. Unangst is spending the summer at home.

Miss Maggie Rutter is visiting friends at Williamsport.

George Chamberlin of Plymouth, is visiting his relatives here.

W. W. McEwen of Philadelphia spent Sunday at the Exchange.

Mrs. Dr. Rutter is visiting her son Harry and family at Hughesville.

E. E. Moyer of Mt. Carmel, was visiting his parents a few days this week.

Miss Eva Rupert and her niece, Mary Miller, are visiting at Williamsport.

Prof. J. P. Welsh of Westchester is visiting at his father's, near Orangeville.

Mr. Pres. Brock, of Philadelphia, was a guest at Dr. McKelvy's a few days this week.

G. L. Halsy Esq., his mother, sister and wife drove from White Haven to Bloomsburg on Wednesday last, and are the guests of C. H. Campbell.

Mrs. Jeremiah McMurtrie of Berwick, Mrs. Hubble Albright, of Laurelton, Miss Kate Owens, of Berwick, Miss Bell Walcot, of Coldwater, Michigan, and Mr. Hudson Gilroy of Providence, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. M. F. Eyerly on Saturday the 12th instant.

Efforts are being made to start a new newspaper at Catawissa.

Panic prices at Lilley & Sleppy's.

The Williamsport club beat Berwick on Wednesday afternoon by a score of 10 to 5.

A general reduction in prices of goods at Lilley & Sleppy's store, Orangeville Pa.

There will be quite a number of criminal cases on the calendar for September court.

The *Sentinel* is much improved by its new dress, and the quantity and quality of its reading matter.

100,000 celery plants, 25,000 transplanted, at W. H. Yetter's, 4th St., near Market.

The unsightly ridges left by the laying of the sewer on Market street, have been leveled by Street Commissioner Jacoby.

The Holmes boys, Will Drinker, Charlie Elwell, C. McKelvy and Mac. McReynolds are camping out near the Company dam.

Have you seen that wonderful lightning fruit jar at Lilley & Sleppy's, if not don't buy until you have.

T. L. Gunton has a large assortment of monuments and tombstones in his marble yard. His work and prices are always satisfactory.

Dr. W. H. House has moved his dental rooms from over the Banking Company office to the new Columbian building, front room on second floor. tf

The delegate election will be held on Saturday, August 9th, three weeks from to-morrow. Make your arrangements so that you can go the polls and help to swell the vote.

We will undersell the county in fruit jars. The reason is our order was doubled in mistake and we are bound to sell them off. Lilley & Sleppey.

Two fine hickory poles, over 90 feet in height, were erected by the Democrats on Main street, at Lowenberg's and Gilmore's last Saturday night. The Democratic flag with the names of Cleveland and Hendricks will soon float to the breeze.

Lord Bacon's signs of short life are quick growth, fair soft skin, soft, fine hair, early corpulence, large head, short neck, small mouth, fat ear, brittle separated teeth. The other signs are, going into a saloon twelve times a day, sitting on a railroad crossing, and writing original poetry.

The barn on the farm of Mrs. Sponeyberg in Briarcreek township was struck by lightning last Saturday night, and burned with all the contents. Wesley Shaffer, the tenant, loses all his wheat, hay, five horses, cattle, hogs, and it is a heavy loss to him. We learn that his insurance had only recently expired.

In the course of a year the Columbian gives more reading matter than any other paper in the county. It is the only one that issues frequent supplements, and the only one that gives a full report of the Chicago convention. Notwithstanding this, the price is just the same as that of smaller papers. We will send it until after the election for 40 cents.

Cleveland and Hendricks

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Democracy of Bloomsburg and vicinity will meet at the Opera House on Saturday evening, July 19th, at 8 o'clock to ratify the action of the Convention at Chicago in the nomination of Cleveland & Hendricks. Speeches will be made by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Col. J. G. Freeze, C. G. Barkley, Esq., E. R. Ikeler, Esq., and others. Hon. John B. Storm has been invited and is expected to be present.

Church Services.—The Rev. G. V. Savidge will preach and hold communion services in the Greenwood M. E. church next Sabbath, at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching at the same place at 8 o'clock p. m., by Rev. D. F. Stiles, pastor.

The general merchandise firm of Meixell, Owen & Co., of Beach Haven, which suffered loss by fire on June 27th, insured in the Clinton and Peoples' Fire Insurance Companies of N. Y., have had their losses satisfactorily adjusted by C. F. Knapp, general agent.

Teachers's Examinations. — Examinations for teachers will be held at Rupert, July 26th, Centralia July 29th, Locust and Roaringcreek at Numidia, July 30. Examinations commence at nine o'clock.

J. S. Grimes,
County Supt.

Our supplement this week gives a detailed report the proceedings of the Chicago convention, with the speeches, the platform, and brief sketches of the candidates. The portraits are not as satifactory as they might be, but are as good as such cuts usually are.

Mrs. Jacob Hartman of Cooper township, Montour county, died suddenly on Tuesday night of last week, while sitting in her chair. The funeral took place on Thursday, the interment being in Odd Fellows' cemetery at Danville. She was ninety-one years of age, and leaves six children, eighty grand-children, and one hundred and six great grand-children.

Agents Wanted.—100 ladies and men for lives of the Democratic Presidential Candidates. Outfits ready 48 hours after nomination. Send 50 cents for outfits and be the first in the field. Hundreds of outfits ordered in advance. Address,

The Globe Publishing Co.,
Philadelphia.

On Saturday night, a balloon was sent up near Caldwell's. As it reached the top of the buildings it became enveloped in flames and dropped on the tin roof of Moyer Bros., building. Had it fallen on a shingle roof a conflagration might have ensued. The pleasure afforded by such exhibitions does not pay for the risk run, and it would be well not to send them up in the built up portions of the town.

The Sunday night loafers having been so long unmolested by the authorities, have grown bold, and now congregate in large numbers on corners, and near all the churches on Sunday evenings, making the pavement filthy with their expectorations, and rendering it very unpleasant for ladies to pass on account of profane and indecent language. Such gatherings are disorderly, and forbidden by an ordinance of the town, and ought to be broken up.

W. M. Hughes, the well known liveryman has returned from Rittersville, having closed a very successful season at the driving park at that place, of which he is one of the lessees. He has just purchased a handsome young trotting horse named Charley S, which is quite a lively stepper, and gives promise of great speed. Mr. Hughes will train Charley S, on the Berwick Driving Park with Edward H and several other trotting horses which he has recently added to his stock.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Care should be taken at the coming delegate election to get out every democratic voter in each district. This is important, in order that delegates may come to the convention feeling that they bear the instructions of a large proportion of the party, and not merely of a few voters in each district. At the same time it is important that no one should be permitted to vote who is not entitled to it, under the party rules. We are informed of an instance that occurred last year, where a man having no right to vote, was made intoxicated and induced to cast a ballot in Madison township. Such methods as this ought not to be tolerated, and certainly should not be practiced by those who profess to favor reform in local politics.

The Democrats of Bloomsburg celebrated the nominations of that party by raising a pole in front of Gilmore's saloon.—*Bloomsburg Journal.*

Now that is a case where half the truth is a deliberate lie, and the editor of the *Journal* knew it when he penned it, and intended to falsify and mislead. When a man becomes so besotted on temperance that he can't tell the truth, and so squint-eyed that two poles look like one, he is in a bad way. All persons, except the readers of the above named paper, know that a pole was raised before the clothing store of Mr. Lowenberg, and another before the saloon of Mr. Gilmore, because directly opposite to each other, in order to suspend a flag over the street. That is the whole truth.

Forks.

Thinking some of your readers might wish to hear from Asbury, I will send you a few scraps which, if worthy the place of items, I should like to see in your next Columbian.

Rev. Canfield preached an excellent sermon in the M. E. church on Sunday morning from Revelations, 2nd chapter, 17th verse. The hidden mound, the white stone and the new name, those mysteries which can only be partially explained, and that by those who have received them were so carefully, eloquently and beautifully handled as to clearly demonstrate that he was "Treading on holy ground." He has our thanks.

The farmers are nearly all done harvesting. The crop is an unusually good one.

This is the season for berries; raspberries are plentiful and of very fine quality. Blackberries and huckleberries will be abundant, judging from the number of green ones on the bushes.

Mrs' Ammerman, mother of Dr. Ammerman, seems a little better, though she is evidently nearing the "haven of rest." She is nearly eighty years old.

W. W. Sutliff is better.

The "Wild Man" is still seen occasionally along the creek near Forks. Where he came from, what he eats, where he sleeps, who he is, where he will go, and what he is there for, are all mysteries yet to be solved. One Who was There.

Withdrawal.

For reasons which appear proper to me and my friends with whom I have consulted, I withdraw as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, and hereby extend my sincere thanks to my friends for their cordial support and encouragement to this time.

G. M Quick.

Bloomsburg, July 16, 1884.

Centralia.

T. F. Mumford, the gentlemanly young operator at the Valley depot, was united in marriage to Miss Kate Bunce, one of Mauch Chunk's fair daughters, last week. We extend our heartiest congratulations to Tom and his bride.

James Kilkenny, employed as a starter at Centralia colliery, was severely injured on Thursday by a fall of coal. He was taken to the hospital.

Anthony Gaughen, while wheeling coal from an old breach near the "shanties" on Friday, had his arm mashed so badly by a piece of coal falling on him, that amputation was necessary. Dr. Biddle of the hospital performed the task.

A child named Maggie Lavelle, residing in town, underwent a very painful operation at the hospital last week, having three pieces of bone extracted from her leg. About a year ago a felon came on the child's leg, and has been troubling her since.

Among the many strange faces we have seen in town this week were Messrs. Heffron, Watkins and Dalton of Philadelphia, Sullivan of New York and Kennedy of Pottsville.

A Polander had his leg broken on Friday at the Logan colliery, by a fall of coal.

On the same day Patrick Kernan had his head and back badly cut from the same cause at the Continental mine.

The small-pox is still holding on to the Evans family. The latest victim is a small child, and Dr. Gwinner, who so bravely fought the disease from the commencement, is confident of bringing the little fellow around by careful nursing in a few weeks.

Quite a breeze of excitement was caused on Monday morning by the finding of what was supposed to be a sheet from the small-pox house, in the stable of C. G. Murphy. No person could be found who would venture near enough to examine it, until Dr. Gwinner was sent for, and instead of a sheet covered with small pox, he found an old leather buggy top. The party who took it for a black sheet must have had the "jim-jams."

Supt. A. D. Brown is the possessor of one of the finest bird dogs in this section, which he received from Trenton. He is valued at $75.00. Rather steep for a dog we should think.

During the week two valuable mules were killed at the Continental by being bumped with the wagons. In one instance the driver barely escaped with his life.

James Cain came home on Saturday after taking in the sights at New York and Coney Island for two weeks.

C. G. Murphy is having the front of his residence treated to a coat of paint, which adds largely to its appearance.

Mr. Daniel Curry is seriously ill. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

On Tuesday morning a "Month's Mind" mass was celebrated by Bishop Shanahan of Harrisburg, for the Rev. E. T. Field. The services were very imposing, and were largely attended.

The tunnel at the Continental which is being driven to the Skidmore vein is nearing completion, and will make the colliery shipment much larger.

On Thursday at North Ashland colliery John Mohan was badly crushed by a fall of coal.

On Monday morning the laying of the new track was commenced at Morris Ridge, and by the time it can be used, a new gangway will also be in readiness.

The small-pox physician in Ashland has been confined to the pest-house the past week with inflamation.

E. T. Crane, and Mrs. Bradshaw and daughter of Philadelphia, spent part of the week in town.

The borough officers are making a raid on the dogs. That worthy official, Chief Burgess, has announced that all dogs will be shot on sight, that are not muzzled. It seems the canines know all about it, as we have not seen half a dozen of them on the street since.

The gold watch contested for by Frank Monaghan and John McFadden at the Dark Corner band fair was presented to Monaghan, he having $175.00 and McFadden $13.00.

On Tuesday morning over three hundred members of the Presbyterian Sunday school took an excursion to Delano picnic grounds and spent the day in a very pleasant manner.

On the following day (Wednesday) the M. E. Sunday school had an excursion to the same grounds. Over eight hundred attended this one, making it the largest excursion we have seen for some time. The many smiling faces we saw when they returned, convinces us that they were not sorry for their trip.

The Ashland flour mills have been fitted up with the latest improved machinery, and are now averaging one hundred barrels per day.

The barbers of Ashland have come to the conclusion that they need one day of rest in seven, and will close their shops on Sunday. Why can't our artists do likewise?

The personal property consisting of two horses, buggies, harness, &c., of the late E. T. Field were sold at public sale on Tuesday.

Stillwater.

An article in your issue of July 4th on "Public Roads" is worthy of all commendation, as there is no subject pertaining to public comfort which needs more attention. There should be more attention paid to the selection of competent men for supervisors than is generally given. Perhaps it would be well to have a State Convention of Supervisors to consult on the best method of securing deep cross-ways, filling the roads with stones neither broke fine or covered, and for securing the largest clods from the ditches to be thrown into the middle of the road so as to impede fast driving, try the strength of old buggies and shake up the passengers generally!! Will our editors please keep it before the people?

The farmers are happy, having secured an unusually large wheat crop, and now that they have it, a *few* are grumbling at the prospect of low prices.

"What differ more," you cry, than crown
and cowl,"
I'll tell you, friend!—a wise man and a
fool.

Our railroad enterprise seems to have gone "where the woodbine twineth," and is now among the things that were.

Trout fishing ends July 31st.

Mr. Russel W. Lemons of Benton, and Miss Emma D. Rutan of Rohrsburg, put in an appearance at the Christian parsonage on the morning of the 10th inst., and were duly and properly wedded by the parson.

"What do you think of marriage?
I take't as those who deny purgatory;
It locally contains a heaven or hell;
There's no third place in it."

X.

Jerseytown.

Showers, a little hail, and cool weather to harvest.

Mr. Emery Welliver, our undertaker, went to Lewisburg last Tuesday to attend the undertakers' convention.

Mr. Krickbaum, M. Eyerly, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Bryson were in Madison last week looking after their interests.

Mr. F. Cloud and the two Misses Kreamer of Philadelphia, are visiting at Mr. C. Kreamer's.

Mrs. D. Warner of Shickshinny, has been visiting at her father's, Mr. A. K. Smith.

Miss Jennie Sheep is visiting at Tamaqua.

Last Friday evening a number of young people assembled at the home of Mr. S. B. Johnson. It was a party to surprise Miss Laura on her birthday—quite an agreeable surprise it was too. She received many nice and valuable presents. Refreshments consisting of lemonade, cream and cakes were served in abundance, and after indulging in jovial games and plays till a late hour, the party dispersed. Those who participated report a very pleasant time.

Boys, don't be discouraged, we are to have a festival yet. About the first of August is thought would be a suitable time—of course it might be postponed until the strawberries come again.

L. Y.

Berwick.

Mrs. A. Peck of Northumberland is visiting her parents in Berwick.

Jos Hicks and Will McBride left Saturday on their walking tour, to take in Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Philadelphia and other points.

Miss Lizzie Hanley left Monday to spend a few weeks with Miss May McHenry of Stillwater, who has been visiting the former at this place.

Quite a number of people had a picnic at Jonestown last Tuesday.

The young men's Blaine and Logan club is being formed with an enrollment at present of about fifty names. They hold a meeting Saturday night. Opposing parties beware.

Chas. Heist of Bloomsburg who belongs to the Cricket battery, will spend the week in this place.

Wm. Hughes of Hazleton with several fine speeders, has been practicing them on the race course this week.

Arrangements are being made with the Hazleton club to play the Crickets a game of base ball on their grounds Saturday afternoon.

Democratic enthusiasm burst forth Saturday evening in the shape of a large bonfire and music by the Cornet Band, while occasional reports from the cannon was heard. A short and well delivered address was made by S. P. Hanley.

Jackson & Woodin finished their last car Friday, after which they cleaned the boilers all around the works, and had them inspected Monday.

A tissue-paper baloon ascension took place Saturday evening on front street, through the exertions of Geo. Macauley and Will Frantz. It raised very high and moved across the river where it commenced descending until it reached *terra firma*, where it took fire and disappeared.

A base ball game took place Saturday between the Catawissa club and the Crickets of this place, which resulted in a score of 13 to 10 in favor of the former. The visiting club behaved like gentlemen and not an angry word was passed by either club. The Crickets played a loose game, and lost it in the start, where they left their opponents score five runs in first innings.

Orangeville.

Mr. A. H. Kitchen met with a very serious accident last Saturday evening. He was asleep in the loft of his barn and the storm coming on a member of the family went and aroused him, and he getting up in the dark and not fully awake took the wrong direction and walked out of a door falling to the ground a distance of some eighteen feet, breaking an arm, cutting his forehead and sustaining severe internal injuries. The attending physicians have hopes of his recovery.

Our town was visited last week by several bands of strolling gypsies. These Nomads were quite busy plying their trade of fortune telling, and I am ashamed to say it, with considerable success, as quite a number of our boys and girls parted with their dollar to have told them the usual rubbish of love, marriage and a fortune, and all the rest of bosh they connect with it. Boys and girls, you are a dollar short and no wiser as regards your future.

I do not suppose there has ever been a time in the history of our country that a national nominating convention made so acceptable a nomination as did the late democratic convention at Chicago in the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. The democrats are pleased because they think it is a strong ticket. The republicans because they consider it a weak one (at least they say so). But we reserve the right to doubt their sincerity. My honest opinion is they would rather it had been almost any other than the one it is, but they don't think it wise to say so. Cap will favor us with his opinion in next week's issue. George says old spoons Butler would have made a better candidate, for them to beat I suppose he means.

The patience of Orangeville fishermen is as notable as that of Job of old. George, Jim, Lee, Prof, and Mike are the brightest examples as they use more time and catch less fish than any of the rest. Boys, save your clothes and give the minnows a rest.

The wordy war now being raged between Kimberly of the *Sentinel* and Buckingham of the *Item* is receiving considerable attention from our local politicians. Both parties have their friends and they defend them warmly. If they both tell the truth of each other what sad rogues they are.

J. B. Harman is at work on his new store room. When completed it will be the finest building in town. It is to be some 40x60 in dimensions, 3 stories high, each story 12 feet with a full glass front of sixty feet. This don't look as if the Esq., expected a continuance of hard times.

Barney has added two more to his various trades and occupations, those of painter and drover.

Trade is dull in town; the farmers are busy taking in their immense harvests; they say they never have reaped so great a harvest in wheat and rye, while oats, corn and buckwheat look fine.

Mr. and Mrs H. B. Low and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Sleppy spent last week with mine host Ricketts at Ganoga lake. They report a grand time and fine fishing.

Will Hagenbuch and wife of Philadelphia are in town spending several weeks with his father at the Orangeville House. George Ereig and wife of Williamsport are visiting her father, Samuel Hagenbuch. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Keller of Eckley, are visiting his father, M. C. Keller.

Major W. H. Dill of Freeburg is in town helping Prof. Heck at the academy.

Reform.

A Card of Thanks.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary G. A. R. presented to Ent Post the sum of $92.61, the proceeds of the late festival. The money was received and a vote of thanks passed to all who took part in the laudable purpose of helping the G. A. R. boys, thus showing that they still hold in remembrance their noble deeds and great sufferings experienced during the late war. They also extend thanks to Prof. Johnson who furnished the music during the festival, and the Bloomsburg cornet band for their serenade on Saturday evening.

T. E. Geddes, }
C. P. Sloan, } Committee.
J. C. Sylvis, }

Mountain Grove Camp Meeting.

The thirteenth annual camp meeting of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association will be held at Mountain Grove, commencing Wednesday, August 6, and closing Thursday, August 14, and will be in charge of Rev. M. L. Smyser, Presiding elder of the Danville district.

The tents are 9x18 feet in size, with single comb roof, making the second stories full heighth, with stairways front and rear. The Association aims to make the expenses of its patrons as low as possible. The following schedule of rates have been fixed, viz: For rent of tent on the circle $7, on the avenues $6. For boarding per term $6.50, per day $1, per meal 50 cents. For children under twelve years, half price. Lodgings for the term $2.50, for a single night 50 cents. Boarding commences with dinner Wednesday, August 6, ending with breakfast Thursday, August 14.

A commissary under the auspices of the association will be established on the ground at which bread, meats, vegetables, groceries and supplies generally can be had at reasonable prices. The supplies will be received fresh daily, except the Sabbath.

The gates of the ground will be closed on Saturday night at 12 o'clock and remain closed during the Sabbath. At all other times during the meeting the gates will be open and admission free.

All persons desiring accomodations, should make early application to the secretary of the association, Cyrus Straw, Drums, Luzerne county.

The Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre, Lehigh Valley, Northern Central, and the Philadelphia & Erie railroads will carry passengers to and from the meeting at excursion rates, and will transport camp equipage and baggage free.

Council Proceedings.

Bloomsburg, June 27, 1884.

Special meeting of Council called, all the members present, but one.

The following resolutions was unanimously passed. "That the President of council be directed to give notice by at least twenty hand bills that sealed proposals will be received by the Town Council until Monday, July 3d, 1884, at seven and one-half o'clock, p. m., for making an opening and bed to lay a sewer pipe from near the south side of the canal to the river. Bids to be for the whole or in sections. The council reserving the right to receive any or reject all bids."

Also the following resolution. "That the President and Secretary of Council be and they are hereby directed to draw an order in favor of Enos Jacoby, Street Commissioner, every week to the amount of check roll of said Street Commissioner and that he be required to give security to the amount of five hundred dollars for the same, to be approved by the president of Council.

July, 7th 1884.

Adjourned meeting of Council at 7½ o'clock, p. m,

The following bids for sewer contract were opened, to-wit: D. J. Hall bid forty-five cents per lineal foot. J. Penman for tunnelling three dollars and twenty cents per lineal yard. Peter Billmeyer for trench and filling, two dollars and forty cents per lineal yard.

On motion the bids were tabled until next meeting.

July, 10 1884.

Regular monthly meeting of Council. All members present but one. A statement was submitted showing that Town Bonds to the amount of $5000, had been sold and money was in hands of Treasurer, F. P. Billmeyer.

The bond of Enos Jacoby, Street Commissioner, was read and appoved.

On motion the bids of Peter Billmeyer for construction of sewer were tabled.

Upon motion I. W. McKelvy under the supervision of the Town Engineer, was granted a permit to construct a sewer on Third street between Market and Whitman's alley.

Upon motion the fire hydrant on corner of Front and West streets was ordered to be moved under direction of committee previously appointed.

On motion Messrs. Sharpless, Rabb and Jones were appointed a committee to meet a committee from the fire companies in reference to the purchasing of badges, stars, &c., for members of fire police.

On motion of Mr. Hagenbuch, Messrs. Harman & Hassert were allowed to make the iron sewer pipe as needed by the town in construction of sewer.

On motion of Mr. Sharpless, Benjamin Gilmore, J. N. Willet, and Willard Geddis were appointed assistant police.

Upon petition being read a lamp post was ordered to be located between Third and Fourth streets.

Street Commissioner was instructed to cut limbs from trees along the streets in the town of Bloomsburg.

On motion the time for the payment of taxes to Town Treasurer was extended thirty days.

The following bills were approved and Secretary authorized to draw orders for their several amounts:

Samuel Neyhard, engineer on sewer	40 00
M. C. Woodward constable in May and June	13 34
Wesley Knorr, service as police in June	7 00
B. B. Freas, " " " " "	2 50
Daniel Laycock, " " " " "	1 00
Wesley Shutt, " " " " "	1 00
Nathan Chromis, " " " " "	1 00
Arlington Shultz, " " " " "	1 00
J. F. Pursel, smithing	2 75
G. A. Potter, printing	5 50
M. Vanderslice, printing	6 50
Jas. C. Brown publishing statement &c.,	34 50
Elwell & Bittenbender, publishing statement	9 50
G. E. Elwell rent for quarter	15 00
F. P. Billmeyer treas. for freight	32 72
Bloomsburg Water Co., sundries	112 89
Bloomsburg Gas Co., for June	84 00
F. P. Billmeyer treas. for costs of Karns suit	49 13
A. L. Fritz, sec'y salary for June	10 00
C. F. Knapp interest in overdue bond No 43	8 10
Freas Brown, interest in overdue bond No 44 and 61	8 10
A. S. Brown, " " " " " 45	2 70
Wm. F. Keller, " " " " " 80	3 20
Bloomsburg Banking Co interest in overdue bonds No 95	6 00
Total	457 46

The following bills were accepted in accordance with resolutions of Council of June, 27th 1884, to-wit:

W. A. Marr, account of Morehead Sewer Works	700 00
Darrow & Turner, interest on bill of Sept. 11	4 48
Enos Jacoby street com'r. order No 70	127 87
" " " " " " 71	95 44
" " " " " " 72	145 14
Samuel Neyhard order No 13	40 00
Enos Jacoby street com'r. order No 99	114 36
" " " " " " 100	35 75
Total	$1263 04

July 15, 1884.

Adjourned meeting of council at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

On motion that part of the resolution locating a fire plug on corner of Centre and 6th streets was reconsidered.

Mr. Rabb moved and Sterling seconded that a committee be appointed to locate a fire plug on corner of Iron and Seventh Sts. President and Mr. Rabb appointed.

Mr. Sterling moved that the president of council in connection with solicitor, act as committee to make an agreement with Daniel Hall in reference to construction of sewer in town of Bloomsburg. Motion agreed to unanimously.

Adjourned to Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Dog Law.

A valuable shephard dog belonging to a farmer in Northern New York, while crossing over a neighboring farm, got into an altercation with the neighbor's bull dog, and was so roughly handled in the fight which ensued, that he died in consequence. The owner of the shepherd dog wishes to know whether he can recover its value from the owner of the bull dog. He says that his dog had a gentle disposition, and was not given to fighting.

It is very doubtful whether, under the circumstances, the value of the dog could be recovered. At the English common law, dogs were not regarded as having intrinsic value, and they could not be the subject of larceny (4 Blackstone, 236). But this is not the present American doctrine, for there are now many cases in which damages have been awarded for the unlawful killing of valuable dogs (109 Mass., 273; 60 Ill., 211). In these cases, however,, man has generally had a hand. The reported decisions involving the law of dog fights pure and simple, in which man has not been present as a modifying influence, are not numerous. There is fortunately one, a New York case, in which the facts were nearly identical with those above stated, and in that the learned judge discourses as follows:

"* * The branch of law applicable to direct conflicts and collisions between dog and dog, is entirely new to me, and this case opens up an entirely new investigation. I am constrained to admit total ignorance of the code duello among dogs, or what constitutes a just cause of offense, and justifies a resort to arms, or rather to teeth for redress; whether jealousy is a just cause of war, or what different degrees and kinds of insult or slight, or what violation of the rules of etiquette entitle the injured or offended beast to insist upon prompt and appropriate satisfaction, I know not, and I am glad to know that no nice question upon the conduct of the conflict on the part of the principal actors, arises in this case. It is not claimed upon either side, that the struggle was not in all respects dog-like and fair. Indeed, I was not before aware that it was claimed that any law, human or divine, moral or ceremonial, common or statute, undertook to regulate or control these matters, but supposed that this was one of the few privileges which this class of animals still retained in the domesticated state; that it was one of their reserved rights, not surrendered when they entered into and became a part of the domestic institution, to settle and avenge in their own way, all individual wrongs and insults, without regard to what Blackstone or any other jurist might write, speak, or think, of the 'rights of persons' or the 'rights of things.' I have been a firm believer with the poet in the divine right of dogs to fight, and with him would say:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to.

***Whatever may have been the character and habits of the victorious dog, there is no evidence that he was the aggressor, or in the wrong, in this particular fight. The plaintiff's dog may have provoked the quarrel, and have caused the fight; and if so, the owner of the victor dog cannot be made responsible for the consequences. There is no evidence that the defendant's dog was a dangerous animal, or one unfit to be kept. The cases cited, in which dogs have attacked human beings, although trespassers, and the owners have been held liable, are not applicable. It is one thing for a dog to be dangerous to human life, and quite another to be unwilling to have strange dogs upon his master's premises. To attack and drive off dogs thus suffered to go at large, to the annoyance, if not the detriment and danger of the public, would be a virtue, and that is all that can be claimed, upon the evidence, was done in this case. Owners of valuable dogs should take care of them, proportioned to their value, and keep them within their own precincts, or under their own eye. It is very proper to invest dogs with some discretion while upon their master's premises, in regard to other dogs, while it is palpably wrong to allow a man to keep a dog, which may, or will, under any circumstances, of his own volition, attack a human being. If owners of dogs, whether valuable or not, suffer them to visit others of their species, particularly if they go uninvited, they must be content to have them put up with dog fare, and that their reception and treatment shall be hospitable or inhospitable, according to the nature, or particular mood and temper at the time, of the dog visited. The courtesies and hospitalities of dog-life, cannot well be regulated by the judicial tribunals of the land." (Wiley vs. Slater, 22 Barb., 506).

In Michigan there was a statute requiring the owner of every dog to procure a license for it, and keep it collared, and making it lawful for any person to kill any and all dogs going at large, not licensed and collared according to the provisions of the act. While this statute was in force, a large dog meeting a small but valuable one, and observing it not to be properly collared and licensed according to law, proceeded to execute the law upon it by killing it forthwith. The owner of the slain dog brought suit against the owner of the canine executioner, who endeavored to shield himself under the provisions of the statute. But the court said:

* *"A statute under which a party is, in so summary a manner, to be deprived of his property, by having it destroyed, should not be extended by construction. That dogs have a value, and are the property of their owner, cannot be well denied at the present day, whatever may have been the rule heretofore. And without questioning the power of the State to prescribe such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper to prevent injury being done by them, yet we cannot say that where the legislature has authorized persons to kill dogs found running at large contrary to the act, the authority thus given to persons can, by construction, be so enlarged as to embrace animals also.**" (34 Mich., 283).

The foregoing quotations indicate in a general way, the state of the law upon this subject. It is safe to say, that in the case of our inquirer, it is doubtful whether there could be a recovery of damages. The dog at the time of its injury was really a trespasser. It was at least out of its master's control, on an expedition of its own; and if its master allowed it thus to go about, he must take the consequences of such dog-fights as it may engage in. It seems, too, that it matters not whether it is, or is not the aggressor in such fights. A dog has its right to drive other dogs off from its master's premises, and if in so doing it injures them, there is no liability on the part of the master. It would be different if the master himself injured the prowling dogs. A man has no right to kill a dog simply because he finds it on his premises, even though he suspects it has been doing mischief (60 Ill., 211). If the dog is known to be a ferocious and dangerous one, and is permitted to run at large by its owner, or escapes through negligent keeping, its owner having knowledge or notice of its vicious disposition, then any person is justified in killing it (13 Johns, 811). So, also, one may kill a dog that has been bitten by a mad dog, or that for any other reason is dangerous to human life (17 Barb., 561), but this is the limit of the right. One cannot set traps for dogs, or leave poisoned meat for them, for in either case he will be liable if they are thereby killed (9 East, 277). Where two dogs get to fighting by reason of their propensity to fight, as dogs often do, it is safe to say that neither owner is liable for consequences.

Where one keeps a dog which he knows has a dangerous and ugly disposition, it is his duty to so restrain it, that no harm can come from its evil propensities. He will be liable if he fails to perform this important duty. And the rule will apply where other dogs are injured, unless it can be clearly shown that the injured dog was trespassing, or that it was engaged in a common dog fight.—*American Agriculturist for August.*

Rules of nomination of the Democratic Party in pamphlet form at this office, 10 cents.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

Eckley B. Coxe, administrator, to Lloyd T. Brandon, Roaringcreek.

Lloyd T. Brandon and wife to William L. Torbert, Roaringcreek.

Samuel Melick and wife to Hiram F. Bower, Orange and Mt. Pleasant.

Peter Kase and wife to William S. Kase, Sugarloaf.

B. F. Redline and wife to Daniel Force, Greenwood.

William Lawer, treasurer, to Daniel Brader, Main.

Aaron Hess and wife to N. L. Dreisbach, Fishingcreek.

John J. McHenry and wife to Jonas. H. Shultz, Jackson.

David Bittenbender and wife to Elmira J. Wanich, Centre.

Elizabeth Ent, et. al., to C. C. Trench, Scott.

John Mensch and wife to Michael Mensch, Franklin.

Joel Snyder and wife to same, Franklin.

John Megargell and wife to Douglass M. Megargell, Orange.

David M. Kluter and wife to T. H. Edgar, Fishingcreek.

Elmira Kelchner, et. al., to John Fester, Briarcreek.

J. F. Pfahler to Simon Raup, Catawissa.

F. L. Shuman and wife to William Yeager, Catawissa.

F. C. Angle and wife, et. al., to J. M. Stookey, Scott.

A. M. Johnson, treasurer, to John Walp, Fishingcreek.

S. L. Bowman and wife to Charles W. Brubaker, Berwick.

John Schreck and wife to Eleazer A. Kelchner, Mifflin.

Rebecca Cavanee to Hiram E. Bowman, Mt. Pleasant.

Patrick Galignan to C. C. Galignan, Bloomsburg.

Benjamin H. Vanatta and wife to William Knorr, Berwick.

Edward Crawford and wife, et. al., to William Miller, Mt. Pleasant.

Michael Gerrity and wife to John Burke, Conyngham.

Wesley Ruckle and wife to Margaret C. Rice, Scott.

John Hoots and wife to Peter Fisher, Beaver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Marr pays for butter 20 for eggs 18.

The Novelty Store has put the drop on towels, table linens, napkins, counterpanes, handkerchiefs, etc, etc.

Go to C. C. Marr for Law's bluing. It is the best and cheapest.

Phillips' ice cream parlors take the lead. Call and see for yourself.

The best vinegar in town is at C. C. Marr's.

A neat present given away with every purchase made at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

Ice cream of the best flavors, and well made at Phillips' Domestic Bakery.

C. C. Marr takes trade dollars at par for dry goods,

Men's shirts, gauze under shirts at a bargain this week at the Novelty Store.

C. C. Marr's 50c syrup beats all.

36 clothes pins, 5c., cakes fine toilet soap 6c., childrens oilcloth bibs, 7c., come and see them while they last. Novelty Store.

Just rec'd from the great New York Sheriff Sales a large stock of mens, womens, misses and childrens extra fine hosiery which we can sell at way down prices. Better bargains now than ever before offered; call and examine our stock and secure a bargain. Novelty Store, C. E. Conner, (manager.)

Go to C. C. Marr for bargains in prints, ginghams and muslins.

"When found make a note of."
The place to go for your spring clothing, a stylish hat, or a fine neck scarf, or the latest style in furnishing goods is at David Lowenberg's.

All who visit Phillips' ice cream parlors pronounce their cream the best in town.

C. C. Marr wants side, shoulder, ham, lard and chickens.

A very large line of straw hats now on view, NOBBY, NEAT and NEW, just arrived at David Lowenberg's.

PHOSPHATES! PHOSPHATES!!
The undersigned is selling J. J. Allen's phosphates as cheap as the cheapest. Different grades and different prices. Call or address, HARVEY E. HEACOCK, Agent,
Lightstreet, Pa.

June 16-6w

Gentlemen who want a spring suit put up in CITY STYLE should call at the POPULAR MERCHANT TAILOR of Bloomsburg, David Lowenberg who employs only EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

"The apparel oft proclaim's the man."
A well dressed gentleman is the admiration of all, and the place to get your SPRING SUIT is at the POPULAR AND RELIABLE STORE of David Lowenberg.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPEER'S WINES.
The excellence of Speer's Wines is attested by the many physicians throughout the country who have used them. They received the reward at the Centennial Exposition. For sale by druggists.

DO NOT MOVE BLINDLY.
Go carefully in purchasing medicine. Many advertised remedies can work great injury—are worse than none. Burdock Blood Bitters are purely a vegetable preparation; the smallest child can take them. They kill disease and cure the patient in a safe and kindly way.

☞Ladies, Attention! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DEPEND UPON IT.
Mother Shipton's prophesies and Louisiana elections are very uncertain things, but Thomas' Eclectric Oil can be depended upon always. It cures aches and pains of every description.

THE LATEST NEWS
is that all who have used Law's Bluing find it far excels indigo at a much less expense. It is used for bluing and bleaching, also for coloring rag carpets it is unequaled. Each package retails for 15 cents, and makes one quart of bluing strong enough for ink, which flows from a pen equal to the best writing fluid. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale in Bloomsburg by Henry Kleim, D. A. Creasy, C. C. Marr, S. A. Wilson, I. W. Hartman & Son, G. M. & J. K. Leckard, and by dealers generally.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL
Immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Moyer Bros.

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."
"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would, but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing.

A SPECIAL INVITATION.
We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER
is what you need for Constipation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Moyer Bros.

A DUTY I OWE.
Williamsport, Pa., Dec 21, 1882.
John H. Phelps, Scranton Pa., Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to inform you how much good you have done me through your Rheumatic Elixir. I have been a very bad sufferer with Inflammatory Rheumatism for over two years, half of the time not able to walk without crutches or canes. I have used three bottles of your Rheumatic Elixir. I pronounce myself entirely cured of rheumatism when all other remedies and treatment failed to give relief. And I am in better health now than I have been for years. I hope your circulars with their wonderful testimonials, will reach every sufferer with that terrible disease, rheumatism, and may encourage them to give the Rheumatic Elixir a thorough trial. I can recommend the Rheumatic Elixir with great confidence.
I am respectfully yours,
J. H. Arnold.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy, Bloomsburg Pa.

"HACKMETACK,"
A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

FIRST RATE EVIDENCE.
"Often unable to attend business, being subject to serious disorder of the kidneys. After a long siege of sickness tried Burdock Blood Bitters and was relieved by half a bottle," Mr. B. Turner, of Rochester, N. Y., takes the pains to write.

WILL YOU SUFFER
with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

CARES OF LIFE.
As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50cents. July 13-eow

WHAT DR. N. INGRAM SAYS.
Wherever Phelps' Rheumatic Elixir has been tried here it has given satisfaction.
Yours, &c.,
N. INGRAM, M. D.
Blossburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1883.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

WANT OF FAITH.
If C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.
July 13-eow

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.
Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.
sept 22-1y

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Basanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim. July 13-eow

CATARRH CURED,
health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Moyer Bros.

"THE BOSS."
Bethlehem, Pa., July 3, 1882.
Mr. John H. Phelps, Dear Sir—Please send me three dozen Phelps' Rheumatic Elixir soon as possible. I have sold all I had. Mr. D. J. Godshalk, editor "Daily Times," Bethlehem, is taking it. He says I could tell my customers it is the "boss" medicine for rheumatism.
Yours, etc.,
E. T. Meyers, Druggist.
For sale at Hendershott's Pharmacy Bloomsburg Pa.

SHILOH'S COUGH
and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale by Moyer Bros.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1 05
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	65
Oats " "	40
Flour ber barrel	6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	18
Eggs	18
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	75
Dried Apples	06
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	12
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	13
Hay per ton	13 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	3 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, @15.37½.

MACKEREL.—Extra mess 35c. large 1's, 28 @ 30c. extra shore 1's 25 @ 26c.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.50; Penn'a. family, 4.25 @ 4.50 Ohio clear, 4.75 @ 5.30; winter patent 5.80 @ 6.25.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, new, 1.01 old, 1.13

CORN.—Mixed lots, 58 @ 59.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 39 No. 2, 39½

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $17. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 14. @ 17.00. Rye straw old, 19.00 Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.

SEEDS—Clover 7½ @ 9½ per lb; Timothy 1.50 @ 1.60 per bushel.

WOOL.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Fleece Washed, XX and above, 32 @ 34c; X 30 @ 32c; common 22 @ 24c. Texas, Spring clip fine 20 @ 22, medium 20 @ 24 coarse, 16 @ 17.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania extra, 18 @ 18½ western 17½ @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania extra, 20 @ 21 Western extra 20 @ 21.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 16½ @ 17 mixed lots 15½ @ 16 roosters old 9 @ 10c; spring chickens as to size and quality 15a18.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 17 @ 19½; spring chickens as to weight and quality 18 @ 19.

POTATOES.—Per bushel 75 @ 90; per barrel 1.75 @ 2.00.

ONIONS.—Maryland per barrel 3.00 a 3.25; North Carolina 2.50 a 2.75.

CABBAGE.—New, per barrel 15c a 1.00.

TOMATOES.—Per crate 40 a 50c

APPLES.—Yellow harvest 1.00 a 1.50 per barrel.

PEACHES.—2.50 a 4.00 per bushel.

Fighting Insects.

Bulletin No. 9, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, gives the following as the best means of destroying the many insects that make havoc among the crops of the farm and garden.

Cabbage Flea.—The first insect of importance that appears is the small black flea or jumping beetle that attacks the cabbage, radish, turnip, etc. Dusting with Paris green mixed with 100 times its weight of plaster has proved an effectual remedy. Apply when the plants are wet and after every rain.

The Cut Worm, of which there are several species, including the army worm, works only during the night, and may be destroyed by the same remedy as above. We advise a trial of pyrethrum powder mixed with five times its bulk of plaster as being more safe, although we have no positive proof that it will be effectual.

The Striped Squash Bug which has been so abundant for the past two seasons, is best kept in check by plaster and Paris green. For the family garden the safest and most satisfactory way is to make bottomless boxes, 12 inches square, and 6 or 8 inches deep, and covered with mosquito netting; one of these placed over each hill until the plants have become tough and hard, is a sure protection.

The Potato Beetle—Paris green extended with plaster, flour, or water, is the only cheap and easily applied remedy known at present, but great care must be exercised in its use, and especially in the place where the package is kept, that it may not get upon the food of animals.

The Cabbage Worm, the larva of the common white butterfly, may be easily destroyed. Hand picking, if begun before the first brood has passed into the perfect state, is effectual. Pyrethrum powder mixed with five times its bulk of plaster and dusted into the centre of the leaves with sulphur bellows is certain destruction to every one of them. The application of insecticides in liquids to the cabbage has not been satisfactory on account of the peculiar structure of the leaf surface which allows the water to roll off in drops and not adhere to any part of it. Paris green is unsafe to use after the leaves have become over four inches in diameter.

The Currant Worm should be destroyed, while small, with the dust of hellebore or pyrethrum. The latter being perfectly harmless is to be more highly recommended.

Apple and Peach Borer.—For the destruction of these two insects no sure remedy has been found except the knife. It is probable that covering the trunk of the tree near the ground with the ink or tar used to catch canker worm moths, or wrapping around the trunk bands of tarred paper, would assist in keeping them away.

The Rose Bug has thus far been the most difficult to overcome of the whole tribe of injurious insects, and we can recommend no remedy with a great degree of confidence, but would advise the trial of the fumes of gas tar held under the vines a short time every evening while the grapes are forming. It is certainly offensive to them, and if used carefully need not injure the plant.

Rose Slugs are easily destroyed by spraying with water and pyrethrum at the rate of one tablespoonful of the latter to a pailful of the former.

To Destroy Weeds.

The soil is prone to weeds as man to sin, and it is possible that men have been provoked to sin by weeds. How to eradicate them is an important question. Could they at once be cleared out, and there be a probability of their remaining so, the farmer could go at them cheerfully, hopefully; but quite the contrary is the experience of all. Land that has grown nothing but timothy and clover for twenty years will produce a spontaneous growth of pigeon grass, rag weeds, pig weeds, etc., if put under the plow for a few years. Cutting the pests before they go to seed is the common remedy offered, but it takes a vigilance committee for each farm to do that, if all all weeds are kept down.

The plan we adopted has proven satisfactory, and that is not to till any piece of land long enough for the weeds to get possession of the soil. Sod is turned for corn; the second year for corn or any other crop most desired; the third to wheat or oats and stock down. Where convenient, it is a good plan to turn under a crop of clover, then seed again. The second piece of sod land is turned, and by the time that it is ready to be stocked, the first is ready for the plow again. It will be seen by this method that manuring is not necessary. We do not believe in the use of manure on land used for hold crops, for the seeds in the fertilizer add to the labors of the farmers. We use manure upon the grass land and get the benefit of it in the increased production of hay, and also in the growth of corn when the land is turned for tillage.

Farmers depend too generally upon their barnyard manure to help out their grain crops. Year after year the plow is put upon the field, year after year a half crop is gathered, a great amount of labor expended with poor compensation for investment. Soil needs rest—that is, rest from the production of such crops as sap largely its primitive elemements.

Force of Habit.

A good story is told of a French lady well known in the higher circles of society, who happened to see, not long ago, a monkey beging pence from the public in the prettiest manner for the benefit of his master, an organ grinder. The Marquis took a fancy to it, bought it, dressed it in the gaudiest of raiment, and made it a pet. The lady, the other day, had in Paris a fashionable reception, and, of course, her pet was the wonder of the room. In the course of the evening a young lady sat down at the piano, and accompanying herself sang with exquisite taste a little drawing-room song. As soon as the lady had finished, the monkey, who, though now partially civilized, had not forgotten his former duties, seeing something near him that reminded him of his old occupation, seized it and transformed it into a temporary hat and commenced a collection. The vocalist laughed, the Marquise looked vexed, but to the amusement of everybody, the animal went the rounds and collected a large sum. His task ended, he jumped upon the knee of the singer amid shouts of laughter, and deposited the contents of his hat in the lady's lap. The collection was, of course, devoted to a charitable fund.

◆

Did it ever occur to you why a lawyer in conducting a disputed will case is like a trapeze performer? Well, it is because he flies through the heir with the greatest of fees.

A Musician can Better Lose the Sense of Sound than Sight.

From a Benefit Concert Programme.

If I had to choose one of these two terrible calamities, deafness or blindness, I do not think I should hesitate an instant. The deaf are generally said to be less cheerful than the blind; but notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding the fact that loss of hearing would affect me in regard to that which has always been the source of my very keenest and deepest feelings—I mean music—yet, between being deaf and never again seeing anything one loves, there is in my opinion so vast a gulf as to make that one consideration sufficient to decide the question. One must not forget that a musician can enjoy music to a great degree by merely reading it; and though the actual sensation of the sounds is necessary to make the impression absolutely complete, yet it is sufficiently strong to convey melody, harmony, rhythm, quality and all the other elements of music—in a word, to give a real mental hearing of the piece so as to stamp it on the mind without the aid of the external sounds. It is well known that Beethooven wrote many of his masterpieces after he was completely deaf; but he cannot have written them without hearing them in himself, and it therefore follows that the convers can take place and the music can be heard by merely reading it. Deafness, therefore, does not entirely destroy musical enjoyment. In fact, as far as the sense of hearing goes, every composer, when he writes down his ideas, is virtually on the same footing as a deaf person; for what he writes is the product of his mind alone. But blindness! the privations it implies; the sacrifices it imposes! the virtual imprisonment of not being able to walk alone! the dismal darkness of never beholding the face of nature! the silence and solitude of being unable to read and write! As long as he can read a book a deaf man remains in close communication with the whole circle of human thought. Historians, poets, philosophers, critics—all are still his companions; the world of painting and sculpture is still open to him. The blind man on the other hand, is dependent on others for all he wants; he has to ask for every thing; he is the prisoner of prisoners. A thousand times rather, then, be deaf than blind.—*Gounod on Blindness.*

One Egg for Ten Persons.

However strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true. A gentleman, named Dwight Whiting, residing in the neighborhood of Anabeim, California, as we learn from the *Gazette* of that place, in entertainining a dinner party of ten persons, some time ago, after counting the number of his guests, and finding them to be ten in number, said, "I guess one egg will be enough for the party," and disappeared from the house. Presently he came back with the egg, and the surprise of the guests was dissipated when they saw it was an ostrich's egg he meant. Well, the egg was put on to boil, and after cooking vigorously for one hour, though two hours the host said would improve it, it was brought upon the table. The shell was broken, and the three pound yolk was laid upon a plate, an object of great interest from its size and novelty. Beyond this there was nothing peculiar about it; the white portion of it had the bluish tinge of the duck egg, and the yolk was the usual color. It also tasted like the duck, with no flavor peculiar to itself. But its size may be imagined when it is stated that it takes twenty-eight hens eggs to equal it in weight, and the single egg was enough for the entire company and to spare; besides it was the unanimous opinion that it was good. It is not probable, however, that ostrich eggs will become very popular, except where the family is large enough to devour one at a meal, inasmuch, as in the case of a hen's egg, the yolk will lose its flavor by saving for a second or third meal.

A Heavy Yield of Peaches Expected.

Reliable reports are being received from the peach country, regarding the state of the crop this year. The outlook is declared to be favorable, although not as promising as it was several weeks ago, when the trees had a phenomenal amount of buds on them. The recent cool weather has caused some damage, as the unusually heavy fall of the unmatured fruit this month has demonstrated. The crop is estimated at about half that of 1875, which was the heaviest known, such being the supply that crates were given away so that the boxes would be returned, and, in many instances, whole cargoes would be thrown into the bay. The great peach belt of the peninsula, which formerly extended across the lower part of Cecil and the upper part of Kent counties in Maryland, and the lower part of New Castle county in Delaware, has moved further south, and now reaches across from bay to bay, about from the central to the lower part of Kent county in Delaware. In that district the yield will be heavy. Not counting the immense quantities which will be used up by the canneries and evaporators it is estimated that the quantity shipped will exceed 2,000,000 baskets. The canning factories and evaporators have become a great factor in saving the shipments which glut the markets in large cities. Few peaches now go to waste. When the prices in the cities are low the fruit is sold to the evaporators. The railroads throughout the peninsula, all branches of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, are making extensive preparations to meet the demand this summer.

Character of the Cow's Food.

The quality of butter depends immediately upon the character of the cow's food, and should put the cautious dairyman upon his guard to see that his cows cannot get at any food that will injure the quality of the milk. Hence he should be sure to destroy all the weeds in his pasture even more carefully than he does in his corn field, and as water, when tainted, will work the same evil as bad food, he should see that only a pure article is within reach of the cows.

DO NOT CLIP THE WINGS.—If fowls must be prevented from flying, instead of barbarously shortening the feathers close to the wing, open one of the latter and pull out all of the first or flight feathers, usually ten in number, instead, and the matter is accomplished with no detriment to their appearance.

Offering candy to an elephant is like offering marriage to an old maid. She may turn up her nose but she accepts it all the same.

Now is the time of year when the newly fledged graduate hesitates between becoming an editor right off or going as a waiter in a Summer hotel.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!!"*

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria fever ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Spring Without Blossoms.

LATE IN LIFE TO LOOK FOR JOY—YET NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Readers of Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables" will recall the pathos with which poor Clifford Pyncheon, who had been unjustly imprisoned since his early manhood, said, after his release, "My life is gone, and where is my happiness? Oh! give me my happiness." But that could be done only in part, as gleams of warm sunshine occasionally fall across the gloom of a New England autumn day.

In a letter to Messrs. Hiscox & Co., Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennington, N. J., says: "I have suffered untold misery from childhood from chronic disease of the bowels and diarrhœa, accompanied by great pain. I sought relief at the hands of physicians of every school and used every patent and domestic remedy under the sun. I have at last found in PARKER'S TONIC a complete specific, preventive and cure. As your invaluable medicine, which did for me what nothing else could do, is entitled to the credit of my getting back my happy days, I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact."

Mr. E. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: "The testimonial of Mr. Titus is genuine and voluntary; only he does not adequately portray the suffering he has endured for many years. He is my brother-in-law, and I know the case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to PARKER'S TONIC."

Unequalled as an invigorant; stimulates all the organs; cures all ailments of the liver, kidneys, and all diseases of the blood.

☞ AGENCY OF
WILEY & RUSSELL'S
LABOR SAVING TOOLS
&
MACHINERY.

Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies.
Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 28 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA.
may 23 1y

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attentin

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

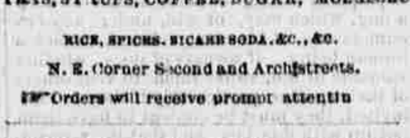
Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

—:0:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's,
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR
THE COLUMBIAN
$1.50 A YEAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HAYES, DECEASED, LATE OF CATAWISSA, PA.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Hayes deceased, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

CLINTON ELLIS,
Rhawn & Robbins Att'ys. Administrator.
June 16-6w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN GUINN, SR., DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Guian, Sr., late of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

CLINTON ELLIS,
Jun 20-6w Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARRIET VANLIEW, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Harriet Vanliew, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

A. C. VANLIEW,
July 4-6 w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. T. FIELD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. T. Field, late of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

MRS. SALOME BRADSHAW,
No. 149 Richmond St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
W. BRYSON, Atty. Administratrix.
July 4-6 w

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.

SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

YOU CANNOT GET WELL AT HOME.

Fairview Electropathic Institute,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE SICK.

—o—

The house is specially fitted up for the comfort of invalids who desire a pleasant and Christian home. Stands on high ground with plenty of shade. Personal attention given to every patient. Electricity and Galvanism in their different modifications a speciality. Prof. Mills has given many years of study and practice to this branch, and hundreds will testify to his skill.

Send for circular, stating what paper you saw this in.

PROF. HENRY MILLS,
Mrs. ALICE FRENCH MILLS,
Lock Box 97. Binghamton, N. Y.
Sept. 7 '83-1y.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for **TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria**, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA
Kidney and Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Flour," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

THE

NEWEST,

LATEST

AND

BEST

Designs in

WALL PAPER,

Are Offered at

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES,

BY

G. A. Buckingham,

MARKET ST.,

Berwick, Pa.

April 25-3m

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

—:o:—

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

SPEER'S

PORTUGAL GRAPE WINE

Also

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

Speer's Burgundy.

Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry.

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's P. J. Brandy.

IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

Sep. 28-'83lyr.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell Nursery Stock for the Hooker Nurseries. Established 1835. Liberal **SALARY AND EXPENSES** paid Permanent employment. Send for terms.

H. E. HOOKER COMPANY,
May 23-2 m Rochester, N. Y.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dec 21-1y

STAFFORD'S
EXTRA **BLACKING**
Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE
THAN ANY OTHER.
IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT
SOILING THE HANDS.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
S. S. STAFFORD,
New York.

July 11-4w d

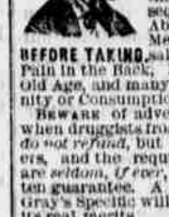
CATARRH Hay Fever,

HAY-FEVER

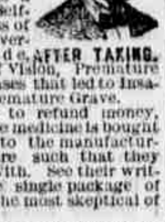
is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts, and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a painful burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of blinding headache, a watery and inflamed state of the eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of the disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROS, Owego, N. Y.

I recommend to those suffering (as I have) with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief. C. T. STEPHENS, Hardware Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. June 20-4 w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Beware of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund*, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever*, complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9 1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIVES OF

BLAINE and LOGAN

By Col. THOS W. KNOX. Outsells all others 10 to 1. Authentic, Impartial, Complete, the *Best* and *Cheapest*. 500 pages $1.50. *Sells like wildfire.* 50 per cent. to Agents. Outfit *Free*. *Freights paid.* Address *at once* the **Hartford Publishing Co.**, Hartford, Conn. June 27-4 w. d

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

NEW BUGGIES!!

—AT—

TRESCOTT'S

CARRIAGE SHOP,

BERWICK, PENN'A.

FROM $85.00 TO $125.00.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

May 2-3m

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all Scalp Diseases
CAPILLARIS
Will give you a luxuriant Head of Hair.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS.
T. HILL MANSFIELD, Prop., Portland, Maine.

June 27-4w d

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE. NEWARK, N. J.

100 students from Pennsylvania in 1883. More positions graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.

COLEMAN & PALMS, Proprietors.

July 11-4w r

JADWIN'S
PINE TAR
SYRUP
WILL CURE
CROUP & COUGH.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THIS OFFICE.

J. SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

SPRING and SUMMER

STYLES

CAN NOW BE SEEN

AT

DAVID LOWENBERG'S

THE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Bloomsburg.

WEBER--HARDMAN

PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June1

GRAND WORD CONTEST! SECOND SERIES

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME. LARGELY INCREASED NUMBERS OF MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.

Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded to offer the following magnificent presents to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters comprising the words:

"USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY."

	Worth		Worth
1st. Solid Gold Watch	$100	8th. Fruit Stand, Rich, Blue or Amber Glass	$17
2d. Magnificent Tea Set and Salver	75	9th. Tete-a-Tete Set, 3 pieces, Red or Amber	15
3rd. Diamond Ear-rings	75	10th. Bell Caster, Chased Handles	10
4th. Lady's Gold Watch	50	11th. Ice Pitcher, 3 qts., Chased Double Walled	10
5th. Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin	25	12th. Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined	7
6th. Elegant Tilting Ice Water Set, Slop & Cup	23	13th. Fruit Stand, Best Crystal Cut Glass	7
7th. Toilet Stand, with Satin Lined Jewel Drawer	21		

100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP to be distributed among remaining highest competitors. **SPECIAL PREMIUM OF $20**

For the neatest list with fewest errors, provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

CONDITIONS.

First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list, and your name and address, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from list.

Second. Words must be written plainly, numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary admitted; this will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, [illegible] not admitted.

Fifth. No words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in: USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY, that is, any word having over 2 A's, 1 E, 1 D, 1 O's, 1 P, 2 S's, 1 U, 1 N, 1 L, 1 Y's, will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New York Office, 160-2 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1760 Howard Street.

The DAY'S SOAP has been largely sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers throughout the United States for five years, and wherever its merits are known it enjoys unbounded popularity. Notwithstanding these facts we have received many hundred letters from persons in our former contest, complaining that their grocer did not keep DAY'S soap, and in many instances refused to supply their customers with it; not only standing in their own light, but doing us great injustice. It is to be hoped, and it is also our desire, that contestants will use every effort to have their grocer supply them, but in case they will not, we will, on receipt of $1.00, forward to any part of the United States, east of Mississippi River, express prepaid, 10 cakes, including three of our Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards.

The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and best soap made. By its use you have no Boiling, Scalding, or Hard Rubbing. It saves labor, fuel and clothes. We will forfeit $500 if the DAY'S SOAP does not do all we claim for it if used as the directions are given on the wrapper. Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards of many different designs given. Manufactured by DAY & FRICK, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760 & 1762 Howard St. & 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759 & 1761 Waterloo St., Phila., Pa.

June 13-13,w

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

Berwick Hotel

OPPOSITE L. & B DEPOT,

Fred Boyer, Prop.

BERWICK PA.

—:o:—

The travelling public and visitors to Berwick are respectfully informed that the undersigned has taken the above old established licensed house, which he has recently fitted up in first class style and he offers accommodations equal to any.

The bar is supplied with the choicest ales, wines, liquors and cigars.

Good Stabling Accommodations.

May 9 3m

The most popular resort on the Susquehanna River is the Wapwallopen Valley Hotel, Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa.

G. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and is fitted up with every conveniences for travelers, tourists, hunting and fishing parties. It is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful section of river and mountain scenery in close proximity to the famous

Council Cup

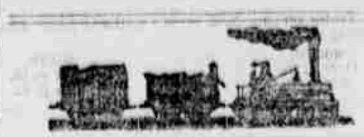
and special inducements are offered to all who desire recreation combined with first class accommodations. The bar supplied only with the choicest wines and liquors, excellent stable accommodations, boats to hire &c.

No Extortionate Rate.

April 25-6m

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

—||x||—

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

—||x||—

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 12th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3 05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily, arriving at Sunbury 10.15.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.1 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia. Sleeper from Washington runs daily except Sunday.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 10 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,50 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.50 a. m., 6.13 and 10.28 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,33 11.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.25 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,30 11.15 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m, 4.05 p. m. and 6.10, m

Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.43 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	1 30	9 25	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 25	9 19	....Bellevue....	5 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 20	9 14	....Taylorville....	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 13	9 06	....Lackawanna....	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	1 05	8 59	....Pittston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	1 00	8 52	..West Pittston..	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 55	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 51	8 43	....Maltby....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 13	12 48	8 39	....Bennett....	6 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 44	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 25	3 06
8 08	12 44	8 32	....Kingston....	6 48	10 28	3 06
8 03	12 39	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 35	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 30	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 26	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 19	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 33	12 08	7 58	..Shickshinny..	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	11 56	7 47	..Hick's Ferry..	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 50	7 41	..Beach Haven..	7 53	11 16	4 03
7 05	11 43	7 31	....Berwick....	8 00	11 22	4 10
6 58	11 36	7 27	..Briar Creek..	8 06	11 28	4 16
6 54	11 33	7 22	..Willow Grove..	8 11	11 33	4 21
6 50	11 30	7 19	..Lime Ridge..	8 14	11 42	4 22
6 42	11 21	7 10	....Espy....	8 21	11 48	4 30
6 36	11 17	7 05	..Bloomsburg..	8 28	11 53	4 38
6 30	11 12	7 00	....Rupert....	8 31	11 57	4 42
6 25	11 08	6 54	Catawissa Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	10 52	6 37	....Danville....	8 55	12 20	5 05
6 00	10 47	6 29	....Chulasky....	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 43	6 25	....Cameron....	9 06	12 32	5 16
5 40	10 30	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,

Tonsorial Artist,

again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.

july 16, '80-tf

PEABODY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.

W. Payne, M. D.,

nov 30-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

Wanted Canvassers in every county in this State to take orders for Nursery stock. *Steady and desirable employment* at **GOOD WAGES.** Experience in the business not required. Nurseries widely and favorably known. For terms address

The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co.,

GENEVA, N. Y.

Van Dusen Nurseries established 1839.
Also stock at wholesale.
April 4-13t e o w r

SUPPLEMENT.

Cleveland & Hendricks

Nominated by the National Democratic Convention.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

GROVER CLEVELAND

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The National Democratic convention opened at Chicago in the building in which the National Republican convention had been held a month previous.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

For weeks speculation has been rife concerning the probable choice of the convention, the chief interest centering in the struggle for and against Governor Cleveland's candidacy in the New York delegation. On the day previous to the opening of the convention the seventy-two New York delegates met at their headquarters in the Palmer house and took an informal ballot on the delegates' choice for a presidential candidate. The result was: Cleveland, 46 votes; Flower, 23; Tilden, 1; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1. Upon formal ballot the vote resulted: Cleveland, 47; Slocum, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower, 1. A resolution was then offered that the chairman of the delegation be instructed to present Governor Cleveland's name to the convention, and that the chairman cast the 72 votes of New York for him until further orders. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Reilly and Grady, and advocated by Colonel Fellows. The delegation then took a recess until 4 P. M. At the afternoon session Messrs. Kelly and Grady again spoke against the enforcement of the rule of casting the delegation's vote as a unit. Upon a ballot being taken sixty-one votes were cast in favor of the enforcement of the unit rule and eleven votes against such enforcement. The resolution was amended at Mr. Grady's request, and by its provisions Chairman Manning was directed to announce upon the call of States that the Saratoga convention instructed the delegates to vote as a unit; that a vote having been taken for choice of candidates, forty-nine favored Cleveland and twenty-three delegates had other preferences and were divided between Flower, Bayard and Slocum.

MR. TILDEN AGAIN DECLINES.

The following is an authentic copy of a communication to Mr. Barnum, the chairman of the national committee, from Mr. Tilden, and made public on the eve of the convention:

GREYSTONE, July 5, 1884.

To the Hon. William H. Barnum, Chicago, Ill.—I have received your telegram informing me of the disposition to nominate me for the presidency, and asking, "Will you accept a unanimous nomination from the convention?" and also a telegram from Mr. Manning, saying, "It seems absolutely necessary that you (I) should answer Barnum's telegram as soon as possible."

Your inquiry was explicitly answered in the negative by my letter of June 10 to Mr. Manning. S. J. TILDEN.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, JULY 8.—When the convention was called to order at 12:40 noon, 15,000 people filled the seats in the vast amphitheatre, and among the spectators were a large number of women, whose bright costumes afforded a pleasing contrast to the sober garments of the delegates and male spectators. The arrangements and decorations of the hall were declared superior to those of the convention of four weeks ago. The main stage had been placed midway at one side of the hall instead of at the extreme end. This brought the entire audience much closer to the stage proper and to the delegates. The decorations were not profuse, but striking and pleasing to the eye, the national colors predominating. The main platform, however, was dwarfed by the magnificent proportions of the hall. The delegates were seated in a square immediately fronting the speakers' platform on the level of the convention hall. Between the delegates and the platform were the quarters assigned the press representatives, who had been provided with tables in rising tiers, thus affording this working army a complete view of the entire hall. To the right and left of the delegates were the seats for the spectators, sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the level of the floor. The lighting of the vast hall is excellent, as it is flanked and crowned with great windows, which pour a flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium.

At 11:30 a. m. the scarlet-coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speakers' platform and burst forth with a martial air, which proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until the noon hour, when the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the United States Senators, who were present, either as delegates, alternates or as simple spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones of Florida, Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Call and Harris.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12:40 o'clock the convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwestern Theological seminary. He prayed for a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens, that they should be endowed with wisdom, that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly. He prayed that their deliberations might be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

The chairman then said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Harmony seems to be the sentiment of this convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President which will be satisfactory to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West—nay, more, a ticket that will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the national committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but on the contrary it was the desire to nominate one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit, and to that end I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of this convention."

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; George T. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.

On being presented by Mr. Barnum Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:

"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, as the leaves in autumn; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burdens as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much a party, organized for aggressive war, as when victory perched upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers). It would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"

Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:

"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than its pelf and its power, accepted the wrong and injury of perjury and of fraud, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal power. We would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Fellow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform to this people. We want men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall remain with the government (cheers); that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually, five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule your councils. There never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance—in New England, in New York, on the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands God grant there may be—here, here is the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government.

"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the charge comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE FIGHT OVER THE UNIT RULE.

At the conclusion of Governor Hubbard's speech, Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary of the national committee, reported the temporary organization, including the secretaries.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, then said he was instructed by the national committee to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States has been called and every State has cast its vote."

Senator Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"When the vote of a State as announced by the chairman of the delegation from such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State."

Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, here obtained the floor and spoke in opposition to Mr. Grady's amendment. He challenged the right of the other States to strip from New York the crown of her sovereignty and say that her loyal subjects should not obey her mandates. New York had instructed her seventy-two votes to speak as the voice of one man. The seventy-two delegates here would not violate their instructions. But, moreover, this question had been put to vote in the delegation, and over two-thirds had voted in favor of the unit rule. We bade the delegates from other States pause before they struck down the sovereign will of the New York Democrats expressed in the convention at Saratoga. They expected New York to head the Democratic column in November. He therefore appealed to those States who were interested in carrying New York to be careful how they proceeded. He doubted whether this convention had the power to reverse the action of the Saratoga convention. He read the resolution of instruction of the Saratoga convention, requiring the delegation to act as a unit under the direction of a majority. The other States had no right to dictate what the will of New York was. Mr. Grady sat in that convention and every man in it voted for these resolutions. He did not object to any member expressing publicly the reasons that impelled him to differ from the majority, but he insisted that New York should vote as one man.

Mr. G. V. Menzies, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that no State should change its vote until the other States had voted and the result had been announced.

Senator Grady resumed the floor. He said that the New York delegate who preceded him had challenged the convention to strike down the sovereign will of the New York Democracy expressed in convention assembled. He denied that it was the sovereign will of the New York Democracy. It was the sovereign will of the New York State machine. This, he said, had no authority to prescribe any rule for the guidance of district delegates. He (Grady) was a district delegate, and recognized no authority on the part of any machine to dictate how he should vote. The unit rule was undemocratic and should be done away with. Senator Grady was greeted with hisses, necessitating the president to rap for order.

Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention in favor of enforcing the instructions of the New York convention.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, moved that the amendments be referred to the committee on rules. The motion was lost.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, spoke in favor of the resolution. He asked whether the New York Democracy had instructed its delegates for any candidates. No, it had not. Nor did the New York Democracy say that the New York delegates should vote as a unit. The edict was given out by a machine, not by the Democracy of New York. Free speech and free deliberations were thrown out of the window. He did not believe that the convention would instruct the recording secretary to record a living lie.

General Clunie, of California, said it was an outrage to permit a majority of any State in the convention to deprive the minority of its vote.

O. W. Powers, of Michigan, asked why should the convention attempt to stifle the voice of the delegates because they happened to be in the minority?

Carter Harrison, of Illinois, said if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to so vote they would be disobeying their State, but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause.)

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority, and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a Democrat and as a man loyal to his constituents he would be obedient to the orders of the State convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause).

Mr. Grady asked him if, at the Saratoga convention, there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

Mr. Jacobs replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

John Kelly, of New York, said that in the amendment before the convention was the foundation of Democracy. It was a question whether a majority of men could control the votes of a minority. He did not regard any instructions of any State binding upon a national body. This was a higher power than a State convention, and he appealed to it to say whether the views of good Democrats could be stifled and their voices drowned, or whether they were to have a vote like other delegates.

There were sixty-two counties in the State of New York, of which but ten or twelve were Democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great Democratic counties of New York (which would elect a Democratic president if an opportunity were given to them) would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition. There was a precedent for Mr. Grady's motion, and he hoped that this convention would take it into consideration.

Colonel Fellows again took the floor and responded to Mr. Kelly. There was extraordinary misconception of the issue involved, he said. The question of stifling the voice of the minority was not even remotely involved. The real question was whether the State of New York had the right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated on the floor. [Applause.] She had always maintained, as she does to-day, that seventy-two units should not speak seventy-two conflicting statements as to her desires in a national convention, but that they should speak as a single unit. She prescribed in her State convention the method of ascertaining her will. She had no desire to prevent any one of a minority of her delegation telling the convention why he differed with the majority. She only said that when the will of a majority had been fairly ascertained it should be expressed in a certain way, and she claimed it as her right to prescribe the way. [Applause.] It so happened that Mr. Kelly and himself were delegates from the same congressional district in New York. Could Mr. Kelly tell him by what Democrats he had been elected whose voice was entitled to more recognition than others in the same district?

Mr. Kelly arose to explain, and an amusing colloquy between him and Colonel Fellows ensued.

THE UNIT RULE SUSTAINED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fellow's speech there were roars all over the hall for the question. The Chair finally recognized General Bragg, of Wisconsin. He argued that the delegates did not come here as representatives of congressional districts except in such cases as the State may direct and permit. The States, not the districts were entitled to representation. Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, also claimed that the States themselves had the right to determine the question whether the votes should be cast as a unit. He then moved to lay the motion on the table, but subsequently withdrew it and moved the previous question. Mr. Menzies then withdrew his amendment to the original amendment. The question was then put, but there being an uncertainty as to the result the roll of States was called for and ordered upon the adoption of the amendment to the original resolution.

After some further discussion the secretary announced the result of the vote as follows: Total number of votes cast, 795; yeas, 332, nays, 463. (Great applause.) The vote by States was as follows:

State.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Alabama	15	5
Arkansas		14
California	16	..
Colorado	4	2
Connecticut	2	10
Delaware	6	..
Florida	2	6
Georgia	12	12
Illinois	22	22
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	6	20
Kansas	3	15
Kentucky	20	16
Louisiana	..	6
Maine	2	10
Maryland	..	16
Massachusetts	21	7
Michigan	12	12
Minnesota	..	14
Mississippi	18	..
Missouri	8	24
Nebraska	5	5
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	..	8
New Jersey	14	4
New York	..	72
North Carolina	10	12
Ohio	25	21
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	21	39
Rhode Island	..	8
South Carolina	3	14
Tennessee	17	7
Texas	12	10
Vermont	..	8
Virginia	6	18
West Virginia	9	3
Wisconsin	5	17
Total	332	463

The call of the roll on the original resolution was then dispensed with and it was unanimously adopted.

This question having been disposed of the roll of the States was called and the chairman of the several delegations named the delegates chosen as members of the committees on credentials and resolutions. On the completion of the call of the roll the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:26 A. M., Temporary Chairman Hubbard rapped for order and introduced the Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. The chairman requested that the audience rise as the venerable gentleman arose and repeated the Lord's prayer. It was a striking scene, 13,000 people on their feet, with heads bowed in reverence, while in low and impressive tones the bishop followed by invoking the blessing of God upon the proceedings and prayed for the blessings of the Almighty to rest upon the country and upon the nominee of the convention.

PRESENTATIONS OF PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented asking for a hearing for a Irish national league; denouncing the labor convict system; favoring the eight hour law and a labor statistic bureau; reduction of taxation to a revenue basis; against polygamy; against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; for a systematic reduction of taxes; providing that, in case of the death of candidates for President or Vice-President, the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation which, under Republican rule, has tended to pauperize labor; for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers in quantities of not more than 160 acres each. Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as president, with a list of vice-presidents (one from each State) and several secretaries and assistants, it was ordered that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; W. H. Parsons, of Georgia; John A. Henderson, of Texas; John A. Day, of Missouri; William Sparks, of Illinois, and Smith M. Weed, of New York, were appointed to escort Colonel Vilas to the chair.

COLONEL VILAS TAKES THE CHAIR.

Loud cheers greeted the appearance of Mr. Vilas upon the platform. When quiet had been partially restored Mr. Hubbard, the temporary chairman, introduced the elected permanent chairman in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin (loud applause) as the elected—unanimously elected—permanent president of your body. (Loud applause.) Thanking you most kindly for the courtesy and the attention and the charity you have shown me, I invoke it for him who will need it much less than I have needed it." (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. Vilas on assuming the chair made a long address. He said

"Gentlemen of the National Democracy: I know full well that this mark of your favor is no personal compliment, but is a recognition of the young Democracy of the Northwestern States. (Loud applause). And I claim it to be justly their due (loud applause) as a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism, their long and gallant struggle against an outnumbering foe, and their great and growing numbers (applause), and I hail it as a presage and prototype of their coming triumphs.

"You are assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a most momentous judgment. Your hand is on the helm of a mighty nation of free men. Fifty-five millions of freemen who are, and one hundred millions who soon will be, our nation—earth's greatest free society—will rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. (Applause). Its import and value lie not in mere partisan success—in touching the spoils of office. It is a nobler opportunity. The hour is pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. Liberty—constitutional liberty—strangling in the surf of corruption, injustice, and favoritism, cries aloud for resuscitation.

"An assemblage of politicians such as long possession of unlicensed power creates, but recently filled this hall with clamor, and it is said to have been too well manufactured to have been the product of infant industry. (Laughter.) They have announced their purposes, and they claim the submission of the country as if it were theirs to command. How have they met the just expectation of this intelligent people. Like some corporations which have flourished under their auspices, they have issued a watered stock of promises (laughter) and every one a confession. They have promised redress only of disorders they have themselves communicated to the body politic. (Laughter and applause.) They proffer the infection to cure the disease. (Laughter.) They have tendered nothing adequate or worthy to the fervent aspirations and high hopes of this patriotic people.

"To a country which rejoices in restored unity and concord they tender the renewal of sectional strife. To a nation which feels the impulse of a mighty growth and yearns for leadership in noble prosperity they offer the inspiration of national calamity and misfortune. To a proud and sensative people, demanding deliverance from dishonoring corruption, demanding decency in the selection and cleanliness in the holding of their public stations, they offer the gilded arts of skilful damagogery. (Applause.) To the generous ardor of youth, nobly ambitious to achieve a freeman's manhood, they proffer the elevating sentiments of the party machine. To the men of toil seeking only opportunity to earn a free man's livelihood they say: Be your masters' villains and you shall have bread. (Applause.)

"The burden of their campaign is already made manifest. Shouting, and, in common political parlance, 'soap' (laughter) are its inspiration and ammunition. (Laughter and applause.) The air is already filled with vapors of visionary schemes addressed to various interests and factions of weak and undeserving men, and some are indulged to expect advantage from the chaotic possibilities of foreign war.

"The history of the republic will have been read in vain if such a prospect does not alarm and warn us. Twice already has liberty sunk beneath the waves of fraud and venality. She has seen her chosen servants displaced by chicane, and her people temporarily enslaved by fraudulent usurpation of their places. (Applause.) She has seen a national election perverted by the stream of money which flowed from gaping wounds at Washington. Can she rise a third time if again submerged by her enemies? Gentlemen, no patriot here can contemplate contemporaneous events without a profound conviction that the duties of this hour rise far beyond partisanship.

"There is one supreme question before us, How shall we most surely rescue the republic? A new generation is on the scene of action, an educated and intelligent generation. They understand our institutions. They comprehend the tremendous growth and capabilities of this country, and they accept the responsibilities which have devolved upon them. Their realizing sense is keen that the welfare and progress of the people demand, have long demanded, an utter and radical change in the administration of the government. (Benjamin F. Butler appeared in the convention at this point, escorted by one of his old aids, Mr. Drinkwater, and was received with uproarious applause, mingled with some hisses from people who did not seem to relish the interruption.) They have heard repeated promises of reform with each recurring election, and with disgrace and shame they see each new administration discover deeper iniquities than those it promised to amend. (Applause.) There is a growing conviction that the one reform which will work all others, and is the condition of all, is the utter defeat of the present party in power.

"And there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. (Applause.) The prosperity and progress and hope of this republic rest to-day upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy now here in convention. (Loud applause.) It is adequate to the great responsibility. It has shared the vicissitudes, the frailties, the faults of humanity. It has profited by the sweet uses of adversity (laughter), and it stands forth to-day with a disciplined patriotism fitted to invoke and receive the restoration of that power which for half a century it wielded to the nation's grandeur and glory. (Applause.) It has been recruited steadily and constantly from the upright and fearless, who, preferring the rewards of self-respect to the allurements of power, have shaken the dust from their feet and departed from the Sodom of so-called Republicanism. It has enlisted and caught the fire of the young manhood of this nation, and the spirit of victory rules its councils and rides in the front of its battle. (Applause.) The fatality of blundering has become a Republican possession (laughter and applause), and the doom of God's award to folly let us pray may be theirs.

"The triumph of the party of the republic's hope cannot be longer stayed. We may hope to see the squandering of public wealth cease; to see Justice take her place in our laws regulating finance and economy. We may hope to see a Democratic people of equality, and simplicity, and frugality, where happiness may best be found (applause), and as our millions multiply, and the subdued earth yields her abundant increase, while in every form art and industry employ their cheerful labor, the proudest boast of American citizenship shall arise, not from the favored sons of wealth, but from the manly freeman who returns with the evening sun from his place of honored toil to the house which is his own (loud applause), where the blossoming vine and the rose bespeak the happiness of the loved ones at home."

PRESENTING CANDIDATES.

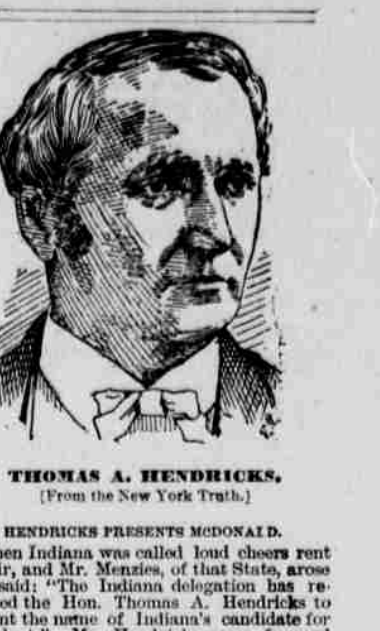
At the conclusion of Mr. Vilas' address, Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the call of the roll of States and for the placing in nomination of candidates for President and vice-president. Motions to refer the resolution to the committee on platform, and to adjourn until to-morrow were lost. A motion to lay Mr. Snowden's resolution on the table was voted upon by States, and resulted in the negative by 521 nays to 282 yeas. When New York's seventy-two votes were announced in the negative Mr. Grady challenged the vote amid great uproar and tried to present the original tally. The chairman decided that he must accept the vote of New York as a unit. An amendment was adopted to Mr. Snowden's resolution that no vote should be taken on the nominations until after the adoption of the platform. Motions to adjourn were voted down, and at 2 P. M. the call of States for nominations for President and Vice-President was begun.

SENATOR BAYARD'S NAME PRESENTED.

When the State of Delaware was called there was an immediate outbreak of cheers. After the uproar had subsided Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am instructed to present to you the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination for the exalted station of President of the United States. (Loud applause.) I do so with a deep and realizing sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this convention and upon every member of it so to act that the great opportunity that God himself, as we reverently believe, has given us, may not pass away unimproved. The Republican party has flung defiance into the face of American manhood and has shocked the conscience of its own best men. The Democracy demands that you shall give them as a standard bearer in the impending contest one who has been tried in the balance and never found wanting. (Applause.) It demands a statesman whose wisdom and experience are known of all men. (Applause.) It demands a leader whose chivalric courage will never falter, (applause), and who can and will bring to the dust the plumed knights of false pretence and personal dishonor (Applause.) It demands a man of stainless honor, who will strike corruption whenever and wherever it shows its head. It demands a man with a national record that will bear the electric light of hostile criticism. (Applause.) It demands a man with a private character that will defy the malignant tongue of slander. (Applause.) The Democrats of these United States, in a word, demand a man who shall in his public and private character be the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the Republican party. (Applause.) The man who has all this and more, and whose name is now leaping from your hearts to your lips, is Thomas Francis Bayard of Delaware. (Great applause.)

"Why, gentlemen, this republic, this dear country of ours was reared by such men as he. How can you afford, gentlemen of the Democratic party, to pass him by? (Applause.) What account will you give to the Democracy who sent you here, if you shall fail to meet the challenge of our opponents by failing to blazon his name upon our banners? (Applause.) Gentlemen of the convention, with Bayard as your candidate you will make no mistake. (Cheers.) His name will still the voice of faction (cheers), and close up the ranks of the Democracy in every State. He will carry every doubtful State, and he will make those States doubtful that never were doubtful before. (Cheers.) Enthusiasm will take the place of apathy, and will grow and grow as the autumn leaves are falling until the drear November is made bright by the pæans of our victory. (Cheers.)"



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

[From the New York Truth.]

HENDRICKS PRESENTS MCDONALD.

When Indiana was called loud cheers rent the air, and Mr. Menzies, of that State, arose and said: "The Indiana delegation has requested the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to present the name of Indiana's candidate for President." Mr. Hendricks came forward amidst a burst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes. Upon a partial subsidence of the noise a wild gallery delegate, with a voice like a rolling mill, shouted, "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they were given with extraordinary vigor. When the uproar had at last subsided Mr. Hendricks said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: This is my first experience as a delegate in a national convention, and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana, I feel the delicacy and great responsibility of the duty I have undertaken. The people now demand a change in the management of Federal affairs, and if this convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President the coming fall.

"It is but two weeks ago that a secretary, standing upon the witness stand, in the presence of a Senate committee, testified that the false vouchers in the naval bureau of medicine and surgery did not, he supposed, exceed $62,000! I dare say you remember that an entire administration went down, and for the time being, the party went with it, because of an embezzlement of $62,000. That was but forty years ago, and that was the only case occurred attracting attention during that administration. Yet so fearful was the punishment by the people that the party went from power for the time being.

"Who expects that a party long in power, with all the emoluments of public position received and enjoyed by its followers and retainers, can reform itself? The offences against the public service are many. They must be pursued to their hiding places, and exposed and punished, and the agents that the President shall employ—I mean the new President that you are to nominate here—the agents that he shall employ must have no one to shield and nothing to conceal.

"But bad as the civil service is, I know that there are men of tried fidelity in it. I know that there are men of ability in the present service, and I would not ask that they should be driven from office: but none but such ought to be continued. In the language of a writer, when we come to define the rights of the outs and of those that are in, let it be understood that none but the fittest shall survive. (Applause.)

"I have but one other sentiment to refer to before I shall call your attention to the claims which I propose to suggest for the man that I will nominate; and in respect to this sentiment no one is responsible but myself. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Must blood and treasure always flow before international controversies can be settled? Controversies will arise; they are inevitable; but the civilization of this age demands that they be referred to disinterested States for settlement by friendly arbitrations. (Applause.) The intervening ocean protects our young republic from the menace of European arms. It will be a beautiful spectacle if this republic, so strong and so secure, shall lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace, and for the relief of the people everywhere from the maintenance of standing armies and ships of war.

"The best part of General Grant's administration was the settlement by arbitration of controversies touching the Alabama. That settlement stands in right glorious contrast in all history to the use that he himself made of our own army when he beleaguered the capital that men might have offices to which they were never elected. (Loud applause.)

"Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to suggest for your consideration a citizen of the State of Indiana, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. (Loud and long continued applause.) I thank you all for this reception which you have give given to his name. Born in an adjoining State, Indiana became his home when he was but a boy. He learned a trade and made himself independent and very respectable (applause), and after that he pursued his studies with such opportunities as he had, and finally prepared himself for the great profession of the law; and from the time that he took his stand in the court house of his county until the present time—when he may stand, it may be, in the supreme court of the United States—he has been the peer of the best of that profession in the West."

Mr. Hendricks concluded by paying a high tribute to Mr. McDonald. General Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. McDonald.

THURMAN'S NAME PRESENTED.

At the conclusion of General Black's remarks a delegate from California, which had been temporarily passed when its name was called, said that the State was ready to present a nominee, and Hon. John W. Breckenridge presented the name of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the following speech:

"California has sent us here to present for the consideration of the Democratic party a man who needs no eulogy at her hands, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of the whole American people. She has asked us to present for your consideration a man who, if you nominate him, we believe there is a settled conviction in the hearts of all will be the next President of the United States. Such a selection is a sacred trust and a solemn responsibility. There never was in history a party with a rarer or grander opportunity to make an appeal to the country. Let us name a man of whose integrity and devotion to principle there has never been a question, upon whose character or reputation there has never fallen a shadow or blot or stain, whose ability and learning shall be commensurate with the duties of the high office to which we would elevate him. Let us nominate such a one, place him side by side with his antithesis, the 'Plumed Knight' of Maine, and simply say to the American people, 'Behold the men!' (Applause.)

"Gentlemen of the Convention, we of California believe that we can confidently turn and say, behold the man—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. (Cheers and applause, several delegates rising in their seats and waving their hats.) Of all the honored and illustrious names which have been and shall be presented for the consideration of this convention, there are none which lie nearer the great heart of the American people than that lofty and intrepid statesman's, who, for more than twenty years, has been the boldest and ablest advocate of Democratic doctrine and Democratic principles. California did not send us here to waste our time in eulogy, but simply to present his name."

General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Senator Thurman.

PRESENTING CARLISLE'S NAME.

Great applause greeted the Hon. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, when he took the platform for the purpose of nominating Speaker Carlisle. "In all the essential characteristics of manliness and courage and ability and patriotism," said the speaker, "Mr. Carlisle is the peer of any great name that will be mentioned in this great presence. The presidency of the United States is a position of such transcendent honor, dignity and responsibility that only such as those whose names the republic delights to honor should be mentioned in that connection. Since ill-health has compelled the retirement from the arena of American politics of the Sage of Greystone, no name carries with it more of talismanic charm nor more fully commands the respect of the American people than that of John G. Carlisle. It behooves this convention, in this great exigency of national affairs, that we should name for the great office a man not born for small or selfish things—a man to whom dishonor is unknown, a man made up of greatness, one who breathes the birthright of victory in his name alone. And such a man is J. G. Carlisle.

"It may be urged, gentlemen, that he comes from the wrong side of the Ohio river, but my God, if the statute of limitations is ever to be observed again in this country, I pray that it may be effective from this time out. (Great applause). I belong to a class of men who believe the war is over. I belong to a class of men who believe that there is as much honor and virtue and patriotism in the South as there is anywhere on the face of God's earth. I appeal to the sentiments of this great presence representing the intelligence of the Democracy of America, and I ask you to recognize that the sword has settled the war. I present you a peace offering in the person of John G. Carlisle."

Expectation was on tip toe when the clerk reached Massachusetts. There were cheers and hisses from the gallery as a bald-headed man, dressed in gray, rose. The crowd expected him to nominate General Butler, but he only said that Massachusetts had no nomination to present at this time. General Hooker, of Mississippi, seconded Bayard's nomination.

PRESENTING CLEVELAND'S NAME.

Ex-Congressman Lockwood arose when New York was called, amid great applause, and said:

"No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored names which have been presented to this convention than myself; but, gentlemen, the world is moving, and moving rapidly. From the North to the South, new men, men who have acted but little in politics, are coming to the front (applause), and to-day there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this country, men who are to cast their first vote, who are independent in politics, and they are looking to this convention, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made here.

"They want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to cast their votes for a Democrat in whom they believe. (Applause.) These people know from the record of the gentleman whose name I shall present that Democracy with him means honest government, pure government, and protection of the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

"A little more than three years ago I had the honor, at the city of Buffalo, to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes, that we present it now; it was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become debauched, and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary, and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man. (At this point there was a wild burst of applause. Some of the New York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, and some few scattering delegates, stood up and made all the demonstration possible in Cleveland's favor.) The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the convention in 1882 his name was placed in nomination for the office of governor of the State of New York the same people, the same class of people knew that that meant honest government, it meant pure government, it meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people. (Cheers.)

"And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen months' service there, the Democracy of the State of New York come to you and ask you to give to the country, to give the independent and Democratic voters of the country, to give the young men of the country, the new blood of the country, and present the name of Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer for the next four years.

"I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description of his political career. It is known. His Democracy is known. His statesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of this land. And all I ask of this convention is to let no passion, no prejudice to influence its duty which it owes to the people of this country. Be not deceived. Grover Cleveland can give the Democratic party the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York on election day. He can, by his purity of character, by his purity of administration, by his fearless and undaunted courage to do right, bring to you more votes than can anybody else.

"Gentlemen of the convention, but one word more, Mr. Cleveland's candidacy before this convention is offered upon the ground of his honor, his integrity, his wisdom and his Democracy. (Cheers.) Upon that ground we ask it, believing that if ratified by this convention he can be elected and take his seat at Washington as a Democratic President of the United States."

THE OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, next made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded there were cries of "Kelly," and some confusion. The Chair recognized Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, who also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The Chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who came forward to the platform and was introduced by the Chair. Before the speaker had begun Mr. Parker, of New Hampshire, addressed the Chair and said: "I rise to a point of order, that unless the gentleman arises for the purpose of seconding a nomination"—Here the voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down. Sit down. Grady! Grady!" and hisses.

The Chair—The gentleman from New York having been recognized and awarded the floor before, I cannot sustain the point of order, that he is not entitled to it.

Mr. Grady then took the platform and made a speech, asserting that Mr. Cleveland could not carry the State of New York, and that the laboring classes and the anti-Monopoly League of New York would oppose Mr. Cleveland. Much confusion and excitement prevailed during the delivery of Grady's speech, and General Bragg, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that the business of the convention was the nominating not the attacking of candidates. At the request of Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation, Mr. Grady received unanimous consent to finish his remarks.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, followed Mr. Grady in a speech seconding the nomination of Senator Thurman, and attacking Governor Cleveland, who, the speaker asserted, could not carry New York. The speaker was called to order by General Bragg, amid great excitement, but was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Apgar, of New York, followed Mr. Cockran, in a speech defending Cleveland's nomination. The speaker said that the present opposition to Cleveland was Tammany's fight on Tilden in 1876 over again, only that Cleveland stood in the place of Tilden now. There were 600,000 Democrats, 580,000 Republicans, and 100,000 votes outside of both parties in New York. That State, Mr. Apgar said, would be carried by the man who got the independent vote, and that man was Cleveland.

After Mr. Apgar's speech, upon motion of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, the convention adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, JULY 10.—Proceedings to-day were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, of the Immanuel Baptist church of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison rose to a question of privilege, and wished to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cockran, of New York, that the galleries were filled yesterday with his (Harrison's) police and henchmen in the interest of Governor Cleveland.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on resolutions stating that the committee, notwithstanding constant and patient efforts, had not yet been able to complete a platform, and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 P. M.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the call of State for nominations, was resumed. Mansur, of Missouri, came to the platform, and made a speech, seconding Senator Thurman's nomination.

HOADLY PRESENTED.

Ohio being called, Thomas E. Powell nominated Governor George Hoadly. Mr. Powell declared that if the Democracy was true to itself, its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last four years, he said, the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change was the candidate whom he now presented, Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio. Mr. Hoadly has received the largest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise statesman, a fearless and aggressive leader, a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

SENATOR WALLACE PRESENTS RANDALL.

The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said: "By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States. The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. (Applause.) It is that of no tyro in political affairs. It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government. An official life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his escutcheon. (Applause.) While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man (cheers), whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his republic. The hour has struck for the nomination of a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. (Cheers.) The pathway of expediency lies behind us, strewn with the wrecks of our failure. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men. Let us boldly appeal to the people on that record, and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hands, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundation of your return to power, so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. (Applause.) He has been practically the leader in the national House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain, and unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. (Applause.) His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a return to comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a grand tribune of the people and a statesman, no favor sways him and no fear can awe. This man (her son) Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of President of the United States in the person of Samuel J. Randall."

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that Randall's record was stainless, and that he would sweep New Jersey like a cyclone.

Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when that State was called yesterday, she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he asked that Mr. John W. Cummings might second the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings accordingly came forward and seconded Bayard's nomination.

SECONDING VARIOUS NOMINATIONS.

Leroy F. Youmans, of South Carolina, took the platform to second Bayard's nomination. He said it was gratifying to find the Old Bay State and the Palmetto State joining hands on the Delaware statesman.

F. M. Rose, of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said Arkansas would cast her entire vote for Cleveland, and he was certain he would be elected.

Mr. Delany, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Cleveland amid much cheering.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, took the platform and seconded Cleveland's nomination amid renewed cheering. He said he voiced the choice of the young men of Wisconsin and of the West in seconding the name of the great governor of New York. They loved him most for the enemies he has made. (Great applause).

Mr. Grady, of New York, sprang to his feet and said in behalf of the governor's enemies he reciprocated that hatred. Great confusion followed. General Bragg said such action on the part of a senator was a disgrace. (Cheers, hisses and confusion).

General Bragg, pointing to Grady, said his labor had been on the crank of the machine. (Renewed cheers and confusion.) He said the party had followed the old leaders to its death, and it asked a new and young man to lead it, possessing life and blood.

Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, took the platform and made an earnest appeal for the nomination of Cleveland, and said it meant certain success.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland. He asked the convention not to throw away this great opportunity for success.

The roll-call was at this point completed.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, took the platform by consent, and seconded the nomination of Cleveland in an eloquent speech, after which the convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators. At 8:25 o'clock the convention was called to order and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, expressing both the regret and admiration of the convention on reading the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency; condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the States and Territories be called for the names of members of the National Democratic committee, with the following result:

Alabama, Henry C. Semple; Arkansas, S. W. Fordyce; California, M. F. Tarpey; Colorado, M. S. Waller; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, S. Corning Judd; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry V. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson; Minnesota, H. H. Kelly; Missouri, John G. Prather; Mississippi, C. A. Johnson; Nebraska, James E. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, Francis W. Lawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hon. B. B. Smalley; Virginia, John A. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, William F. Vilas; Arizona, W. K. Meade; District of Columbia, William Dickinson; Idaho, John Haley; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, G. B. Roseborough; Montana, William McCormick; Washington, J. A. Kuhn; New Mexico, not announced; Wyoming, William E. Post.

A report was made by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted. A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidate for President and Vice-President. Mr. Cockran, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition. Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, Mr. Cockran withdrawing his motion. The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

THE PLATFORM.

At 9 P. M. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks. When the reading of the platform was finished Mr. Morrison said he would yield now to General Butler to present a minority report. He would allow General Butler thirty minutes to discuss his report; he would also allow fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote. General Butler said that most things in the platform he agreed to, some things ought to be added to it, and one thing specially ought to be changed. That he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. He asked the clerk to read his minority report. The clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words "General Butler's platform," which caused a general laugh.

BUTLER'S PLATFORM.

Butler's platform declares: That no taxes, direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government; that the people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the government only in case of dire necessity or war; that the revenue necessary for such expenses should be raised by customs duties upon imports; that in levying such duties, two principles should be carefully observed; first, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessaries of life not produced in this country shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties the law must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries, and not to create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor; that as capital is strong and labor is weak, labor has a right to demand of the government to establish tribunals, in which great controversies between them which may lead to revolution may be judicially and justly determined, with the fullest power to enforce their decrees, and that it should be provided by law that laboring men may combine and organize for their own protection, as capital may be incorporated; the platform also denounces the importation of foreign laborers, monopolies, the absorption of the public lands by corporations and foreigners, and the establishment of a caste by life tenure in the civil service. It further declares that the government alone has power to issue money.

Many of the planks, and especially those relating to labor, were applauded. General Butler next arose and proceeded to defend his minority report.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, followed Congressman Converse in a speech defending the majority report.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Morrison next moved the previous question on the report and substitute and it was ordered. The vote was then taken by States on Butler's substitute and it was rejected—yeas, 97½; nays, 714½. When the vote of Indiana was being announced Senator Voorhees stated that he wished specially to have his vote recorded in the affirmative. The platform was then adopted with a few dissenting votes.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

When the platform was disposed of, Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, presented a motion which was adopted, that the convention proceed to ballot for a presidential candidate. Great excitement ensued, and the aisles were packed with delegates. General Butler went down to his delegation, and then walked out of the hall. An unsatisfied delegate appealed from the decision of the Chair on the vote ordering a ballot. The appeal was voted down with hardly a dissenting vote. A motion to take a recess was lost by 196 yeas to 616 nays, and the first ballot was ordered. The vote was taken by States. When New York was called Chairman Manning said: "Seventy-two votes for Grover Cleveland," and added: "The preferences of the delegates were: 49 for Cleveland; 23 for Bayard, Slocum and Flower."

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Cleveland	392
Bayard	170
Thurman	88
Randall	78
McDonald	56
Carlisle	27
Flower	4
Hoadly	3
Hendricks	1
Tilden	1
Total vote	82[illegible]
Necessary to choice	547

FIRST BALLOT.

	Cleveland	Bayard	McDonald	Thurman	Randall	Carlisle	Hendricks	Hoadly	Flower
Ala	2	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ark	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cal	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Col	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Conn	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dela	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	10	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Illinois	28	2	11	1	..	1	1	..	..
Indiana	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	23	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	11	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ken'ky	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
La	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Maine	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Md	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mass	3	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Mich	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minn	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mo	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neb	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nev	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
N. H	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. J	4	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
N. Y	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. C	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	21	..
Oregon	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penn	5	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
R. I	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. C	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenn	2	8	3	9	..	..	..	1	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vt	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Va	13	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
W. Va	4	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Wis	12	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Ari	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Da'kota	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mon't	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
N. Mex	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wash T.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wy'g	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis. Col	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	392	170	56	88	74	28	1	23	4

The convention at this point was a scene of tremendous excitement, and a motion to adjourn was lost by 404 yeas to 412 nays. Finally, at 1:20 A. M., Mr. Manning moved to adjourn until 10 A. M., and his motion was carried.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At 11 A. M. the convention was called to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace church, Chicago.

SECOND BALLOT.

Upon motion of a Pennsylvania delegate, the convention proceeded to a second ballot. Then Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name. The call of States was proceeded with, and when Illinois was reached that State cast one vote for Hendricks.

Here there suddenly broke out a scene of wild, general and enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats, fans and handkerchiefs. It was impossible for the chair to suppress it, although he tried. Most of the delegates and spectators took part in it. It was renewed again and again, and finally the band joined in the demonstration with "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, and while the uproar was at its height, Senator Voorhees mounted the platform and announced that at the request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the purpose, at the proper time, of casting the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. This renewed the cheering, which was kept up for several minutes longer.

Illinois gave Cleveland 38, (a gain of 10), Bayard, 3, McDonald, 1, Hendricks, 2. Here the friends of Cleveland cheered tumultuously at the gain in his vote.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

Soon after the Pennsylvania delegation asked leave to withdraw, and the balloting continued, with further changes, principally in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks. The roll being concluded, Pennsylvania was called for, and its chairman announced for Cleveland 42, Hendricks, 11, Randall, 4, Bayard, 2, Thurman, 1. Great cheers from Cleveland's friends greeted this voice. The total ballot was found to be: Cleveland, 475; Bayard, 150½; Hendricks, 124½; Thurman, 60; Randall, 5; McDonald, 2 Tilden, 2. Several changes were made, North Carolina transferring her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland, whereat there was great cheering and excitement; Virginia followed by giving 23 votes to Cleveland and 1 for Hendricks. Other changes followed until Cleveland had the necessary two-thirds vote—557. At this point the cheering was deafening. An anchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegation, and a tufted eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, and flags and banners were waved, and the excitement reached a fever point. The result of the revised second ballot, by which Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York, received the National Democratic nomination for President, was:

Cleveland	683
Bayard	81
Hendricks	45½
Thurman	4
McDonald	2
Randall	4

Then Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, moved that the vote be made unanimous.

At this moment an immense oil painting of Governor Cleveland was carried on the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced and still the work of changing the vote was going on in the most confused manner. The announcement was followed by great cheering, the bands playing, the people waving their hats and handkerchiefs. A large floral piece with an eagle on top and the name of Cleveland was brought in.

The question was then put on Menzie's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved for a recess to 5 P. M. in order to give time for a consultation on the Vice-Presidency. The motion was carried.

HENDRICKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the convention reassembled at 5 P. M. the roll of States for candidates for Vice-President was called. California presented the name of General Rosecrans; Colorado named Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Georgia named General Black, of Illinois; who declined the honor; Illinois named General Black; Kansas named Governor Glick, of that State. Missouri seconded McDonald's nomination; Oregon seconded the nomination of Rosecrans. When Pennsylvania was reached tremendous enthusiasm was aroused by Senator Wallace's nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The candidates previously named were withdrawn and amid uncommon excitement and turmoil Mr. Hendricks was nominated for Vice President by acclimation. The delegates from the different States seized their banners, and forming in line, marched up and down the aisles, waving their hats and singing songs.

When quiet was restored resolutions of thanks were passed to the chairman and other officers, and at 7:25 P. M. the convention adjourned without day.

National Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise, abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrument for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgot en nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy—it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed—it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions—it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff—it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures—it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries—it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law attempting to fix the status of colored citizens—the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform"—its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff; and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls as a conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856 that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain; under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

THE NOMINEES.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, governor of the State of New York and nominee of the National Democratic convention for President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837, and is therefore in his forty-sixth year. He is son of a minister, and has relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy. After obtaining such instruction as was procurable at the common schools in the various places of his father's residence, he was sent to the academy near Clinton, N. Y. to finish his education. From the Clinton academy young Cleveland went to New York city, where for some time he acted as clerk in a charitable institution. From New York he started for the West with another young man, their objective point being Cleveland, Ohio.

But stopping on his way to visit an uncle in Buffalo, he was induced to accept a situation as clerk in the store of his relative. At this time the future governor was eighteen years old, energetic and ambitious, with an earnest desire to become a lawyer. This aspiration was favored by his uncle, at whose house he resided, and he soon found himself installed as clerk in the office of a prominent Buffalo law firm. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. His first political office was as first assistant district-attorney for Erie county, in which Buffalo is situated, his chief being C. C. Torrance. This office Mr. Cleveland held for three years, or until the expiration of District Attorney Torrance's term. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Torrance's successor, but was defeated. Five years after this event, in 1870, Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and the prominence which he gained in this position drew attention to his merits as a gubernatorial candidate, and led to his nomination by the Democratic State convention in 1882. He was elected by an overwhelming and memorable majority, receiving 535,318 votes to 342,893 votes for his Republican competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury. This majority of 192,854 votes is the largest ever obtained by a gubernatorial candidate in the State of New York. Since his election, Governor Cleveland, who is a bachelor, has attended quietly to his duties at Albany.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Ohio on the 7th of September, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover college in that State in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg, Penn., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. His career opened auspiciously, and in a few years he became a lawyer of standing. In 1848 he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional convention. The next year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1853 his term expired. He was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Pierce and from this on he has been one of the most important political characters in Indiana. In 1860 he ran for governor against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 for the long term. Here he won considerable distinction as a debater. His name was presented to the Democratic national convention in 1868 as candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour finally caused a stampede in his favor. The friends of Mr. Hendricks have always insisted that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic national convention, and but for the unexpected fusions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated for Vice-President in 1876, and since that memorable contest his professional duties have engrossed the greater part of his attention.

Never Seen Him by Daylight.

A society belle who usually goes to the North shore for the summer, but this year took a bolder flight, remarked the other evening to her confidential friend: "I am glad Mr. X is to be at Mount Desert when we are this summer. Do you know I've been acquainted with him for three years and I never saw him by daylight. He used to come over from the hotel evenings, and then in the city I met him at parties and he called in the evenings, and positively I've known him pretty well for all that time and never saw him except by gaslight. I must see him in the day time, for I've about made up my mind to marry him, and it is best to examine him in all lights." However absurd this may seem on the face of it, it is as a matter of fact strictly true, both the lady and the gentleman being pretty well known in fashionable circles in the city. —*Boston Advertiser*.

From beets alone Germany now produces nearly twice as much sugar as the island of Cuba from its cane fields, and far more than that rich island ever did in its palmiest days.

Cotton mills in Mexico consumed 75,577,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1883, of which 20,500,000 pounds were raised in the United States.

HORSE BOOK
IN STAMPS.
25 CENTS

Every Farmer and Horseman should own a book descriptive of the Horse, and the Diseases to which the noble animal is liable, that sickness may be recognized in its incipiency and relief promptly afforded. Our book should be in the hands of every Horse owner, as the knowledge it contains may be worth hundreds of dollars at any moment. If you want to know all about your Horse, how to Tell his Age, how to Shoe him, etc., send 25c. in stamps, and receive the book, post-paid, from

NEW YORK HORSE BOOK COMPANY,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.